Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-030
Tuesday
13 February 1990

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FBIS-EAS-90-030 *13 February 1990*

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Japan

Okinawa Governor To Ask Cheney for Bases Review

OW1202073990 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 8 Feb 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] In view of U.S. Secretary of Defense Cheney's visit to Japan later this month and his prospective visit to Okinawa, Governor Nishime said on 7 February that "I will make requests (to the secretary) concerning the solution of base problems. We will have to ask that a decision be made soon on the matters I requested during my two visits to the United States." He indicated that he intends to talk with the secretary and reiterate his request for a comprehensive review of bases on Okinawa.

Secretary Cheney will most probably visit Okinawa on 20 February.

Defense Secretary Cheney's visit to Japan and Okinawa from 20 to 22 February will be part of his Asian tour in connection with the U.S. military authorities' review of military capability in the Asia-Pacific region due to the cutback in the defense budget. He is scheduled to discuss with Japan burden sharing and the state of U.S. bases in Japan. It is believed that the talks will greatly affect the future of the U.S. military bases on Okinawa.

It is believed that Governor Nishime will present requests to Defense Secretary Cheney concerning 1) the comprehensive review of all facilities and sites; 2) the discontinuation of live ammunition exercises at Camp Schwab and Camp Hansen; and 3) the return of facilities and areas needed for resort development, based on the requests he made during his two previous U.S. visits (in 1985 and 1988).

Doi Urges Review of Japan-U.S. Security Pact

OW1302134590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Nagaoka, Niigata Pref. Feb. 13 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairwoman Takako Doi said Tuesday it is time for Japan to reassess its security agreement with the United States. But Doi said a socialist government, if brought to power in national elections on Sunday, would make no "abrupt" changes in foreign policy.

"The commitments that Japan has made to foreign countries should not be changed and should not be discontinued abruptly," Doi told foreign correspondents accompanying her on a stumping tour to the electorate of former Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei, the heartland of Japan's pork-barrel politicking. The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was drawn up in the context of the Cold War, but the Cold War has been declared over, Doi told a news conference. "There is a notion that the security treaty should be reexamined or even that the U.S. is considering the possibility of eliminating the pact itself," Doi said. She said Japan's security should be considered in the context of the rapidly changing international order, and reiterated a call for regional consultations to promote disarmament in Asia.

Doi laughed when asked to comment on an election slogan favored by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) that the JSP is seeking a socialist revolution, calling the idea a "wild fantasy" based on outdated information. The JSP is planning to revise party documents mentioning socialist revolution in April to prevent further misunderstandings, she added.

The opposition leader lashed back at the LDP by criticizing Japan's record on global environmental protection. If the LDP rationalizes its use of official development assistance to promote logging in tropical forests by preaching its philosophy of "freedom and liberalism," its views will not be accepted overseas, Doi said.

Earlier, in a roadside speech, Doi pointed to the some 70 foreign correspondents, and told several hundred spectators the world is watching Niigata's No. 3 Electoral District to see if Japanese politics will continue to change following the JSP's historic victory in the House of Councillors election last summer.

Tanaka, who continued to win landslide victories at the polls even after being convicted of bribery in the Lockheed case by Tokyo District Court in October 1983, retired in January. His appeal was rejected by the Tokyo High Court in 1987, and it is now pending at the Supreme Court. Analysts say the race for the vacant seat is a toss-up between the JSP, which is hoping to gain a second seat in the district and LDP.

JSP new face Kichinosuke Meguro said a victory for him would represent a defeat of traditional pork barrel politics, represented by Tanaka's tremendous popularity. But Shigeru Kuwabara, secretary to LDP incumbent Tatsuo Murayama, said he doubted voting patterns have undergone radical change in the remote farming district on the Sea of Japan. "Politicians like Murayama who talk about statesmanship are at a disadvantage in this district," Kuwabara said. He added, however, that a growing trend for women to vote independently from their husbands may be changing the political fabric.

There are nine candidates competing for five seats in the district, including three LDP incumbents and one JSP incumbent.

Finance Minister Criticizes SII Talks Delay

OW0902163690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1343 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Fukushima, Feb. 9 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Friday delaying a third round of Japan-U.S. trade talks was "a strategic mistake" for Japan. In a speech before businessmen and bankers here, Hashimoto said Japan should have held the talks in

mid-January in Tokyo as scheduled, saying the delay has allowed time for the United States to ponder ways of negotiating with Japan.

Japan and the United States have postponed the trade talks, known as the "structural impediments initiative," until February 22-23 from January 16-17 in light of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's trip to Europe and the House of Representatives election set for February 18.

Hashimoto said post-election talks could invite strong demands from Washington that Tokyo spend more on public works and allow wider U.S. access to Japan's markets. "These would have been avoided if we held the talks in mid-January," he said. Hashimoto pointed to an emerging view in the United States that the U.S. should press Japan to adopt measures other than its tax incentive plans to promote imports because they are insufficient to rectify the bilateral trade imbalance.

Hashimoto was on a stumping tour here for candidates of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Japan announced last December tax incentive plans which feature a system of tax credits for Japanese firms that work actively to boost their imports.

BOJ 'Source' on Rate Hikes, Meino Talks

OW1002022490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0149 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Washington, Feb. 9 KYODO—The Bank of Japan (BOJ) is closely monitoring effects of Japan's recent key rate hikes "at home and abroad," a central bank source said Friday. The source, speaking on the condition of anonymity, met reporters shortly after BOJ Governor Yasushi Mieno had separate talks with Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady. The source said Mieno did not discuss with Greenspan or Brady another hike in the Japanese official discount rate, which has been rumored.

Some U.S. finance officials have said Japan's high interest rates may slow foreign capital inflows into the U.S.

The Japanese central bank raised the key interest rate three times last year as "pre-emptive steps," the source said. He discounted the possibility of high inflation in Japan for now but said the central bank should be vigilant about inflationary pressure. The Japanese central bank is keeping tabs on rising costs of labor, product imports, land prices in smaller Japanese cities, and high growth pace of money supply, the source said. "We have to be always careful about inflation," the source added.

Continued Weak Dollar Expected as LDP Gains

OW1002014790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0119 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 10 KYODO—The U.S. dollar is likely to hold weak against the yen next week amid fading anxiety of a possible defeat by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the upcoming election on February 18, market sources said Saturday.

The U.S. unit, which ended the week at 144.72 yen Friday, down 0.23 yen from the previous week's finish, is expected to move between 143.50 yen and 145.50 yen against a 144.72-145.60 yen range this week, they said.

Polls by Japan's leading newspapers, released this week, indicated that the LDP will retain its majority in the House of Representatives election. Worries the LDP may fail to retain power have been plaguing the Japanese yen in recent months. "A revival of optimism concerning Japanese political situation is prompting Tokyo dealers to buy back the yen," a currency dealer at Mitsubishi Trust and Banking said.

A strong West German mark, another factor responsible for the yen's recent downtrend, will abate in the coming week after weeks of mark-buying, helping to reverse the yen's course, a dealer at Tokai Bank.

But expectations that the LDP is likely to face difficult engineering of the Diet after the election will moderate the yen's recovery, market sources said.

With political concerns dominant in the market, economic indicators, including U.S. merchandise trade data for December due out next Friday, will hardly influence the yen-dollar rate, they added.

International Accounting Standards Planned

OW0102143490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 1 KYODO—The Finance Ministry will require companies to disclose financial information in line with international accounting standards when they issue bonds or list stocks in overseas markets, ministry officials said Thursday.

The ministry will cooperate with the governments of other major countries to work out unified standards based on a draft being drawn up by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC), the officials said. The IASC is expected to complete the draft in June, which will lead to internationally unified standards for financial statements required for issuing bonds and listing stocks in overseas markets, they said.

The Securities and Exchange Commission of the U.S. has already expressed its support for such standards in order to protect investors and revitalize international capital markets.

The wide differences in accounting standards adopted by different nations have been criticized for preventing investors from clearly understanding the financial status of the foreign companies that issue bonds and list stocks in their countries. They have also been blamed for making it difficult to compare the management scoreboards of companies in different countries. The different

standards have hitherto tended to focus corporate attention on European markets rather than U.S. ones for bond issuance because of the more flexible standards on information disclosure in Europe.

The draft plan the IASC announced last year differed from the Japanese standards in proposing assessment of companies' short-term investments in securities at market prices rather than at purchase prices, and in totaling up foreign exchange losses in overseas loans on the balance sheet every term.

The requirement of assessing securities investments at market prices is especially expected to meet with strong opposition not only in Japan but also in the U.S., causing delay in adoption of the standards. Major countries are therefore expected to agree first to limiting the requirements of the international standards in cases of overseas fund-raising activities.

Value of Motor Vehicle Exports in 1989 Decreased

OW0102132490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 1 KYODO—The export value of Japan's finished motor vehicles in 1989 dipped for the first time in seven years to 48.1 billion dollars, the government announced Thursday.

The value of finished cars, trucks and buses exported in the year was down 300 million dollars, or 0.6 percent, from the previous year's 48.4 billion dollars, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said. The decline was the first since a fall of 1.9 billion dollars to 24.6 billion dollars in 1982.

MITI officials said it is not clear whether the downtrend in Japan's auto export value is taking a firm hold. As a result of progress in Japanese automakers' production overseas, the number of vehicles exported has edged downward in recent months, the officials said. However, the value of vehicles exported has tended upward as a result of a raise in export prices and an increase in demand for high-grade, expensive cars.

The number of cars, trucks and buses exported peaked at 6.73 million vehicles in 1985, and then edged lower yearly to reach 5.88 million vehicles in 1989. It was the first time in six years that the number fell below the six million-vehicle level.

Reflecting a foreign car boom now under way in Japan, auto imports in 1989 totaled 4.1 billion dollars, MITI said. Imports have increased about 1 billion dollars annually in the past three years.

Japanese Firms in PRC Affected by Tiananmen

OW0902130090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO—Nearly half of the Japanese companies doing business in China feel their business was affected by the military crackdown on prodemocracy protesters in Tiananmen Square and China's new austerity policy, according to a survey released Friday. The Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade said a survey of 156 Japanese companies operating in China found that 45.9 percent see the incident last June and the austerity program as having negative effects on their business to one extent or another.

Those replying that they have had difficulties in business cited a slowdown in sales due to decreased foreign tourists as well as difficulties in borrowing money from foreign banks and in procuring enough raw materials both within and outside China, the survey showed.

Of the pollees, 51.9 percent said their businesses have been scarcely affected. The association said another survey of 151 Japanese firms planning to advance into China found that 12.9 percent saw their related talks suspended or canceled in the wake of the Tiananmen incident and China's austere economic policy. Of the companies surveyed, 30.1 percent said they will wait for a while to expand into China.

On the other hand, the survey showed 25.2 percent faced little difficulties in investing in China, while 6.7 percent replied that they will revise their plans.

An association official, commenting on the survey results, said the military suppression in Tiananmen Square did not bring serious effects, as opposed to expectations. "Japanese attitude toward investment in China is still strong," the official said.

According to Chinese statistics, Japanese investment in China rose 60 percent in the January-September period last year to 221 cases from a year earlier. But Japanese investment shrank after the June incident, totaling 45 million dollars in the July-September period compared with 233 million dollars in the January-June period, according to the Chinese figures.

Canon To Open Subsidiary in PRC Economic Zone

OW1102061590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 11 KYODO—Canon Inc. will launch production of compact, automatic cameras in one of China's free economic zones in October, company officials said Sunday. Canon will soon form a wholly owned subsidiary in the Zhuhai special zone, Guangdong Province, to undertake the 20 million dollar project, the officials said.

The subsidiary will produce 15,000 cameras in the first year, with most parts supplied from Japan. Output, all for export, will be boosted to 360,000 a year in 1992. The company will build a factory with a total floor space of 1,800 square meters, expanding it to 8,000 square meters in 1992. The initial work force will number 50, to be increased to 230 in 1992.

Canon is considering a similar project in Malaysia, the officials said. The company is producing about three million compact cameras annually in Japan and Taiwan.

Envoys in Western Europe Review Situation

OW1102130090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Text] London, Feb. 10 KYODO—Japanese ambassadors stationed in Western Europe agreed in a meeting held here Friday and Saturday that stable development of the Soviet Union's perestroyka (reform) policy will benefit Western nations although the reforms face many difficulties, Japanese officials said on Saturday.

Japan's envoys to 17 European nations and the Soviet Union as well as to the United States, Canada and international agencies, attended the meeting.

Most of the envoys expressed the belief that the developments in East European nations will include unstable elements for the time being although there will be free elections this year and economic reforms by newly elected government. But they said Japan should continue to support these nations.

The ambassadors said German reunification is going faster than expected and Japan needs to closely watch the process and its economic effect on the whole of Europe. The envoys agreed on the need for Japan to strengthen talks on political, economic and cultural matters with European countries in the future.

Budapest Stock Exchange 'Informally' Seeks Help

OW1002091690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 10 KYODO—The Budapest Stock Exchange (BSE) has informally asked Daiwa Securities Co. for its cooperation in further developing the BSE, Daiwa officials disclosed Saturday. They cited Daiwa's leadership in underwriting Hungary's issuance of yen-denominated foreign bonds or Samurai bonds for its choice of the Japanese brokerage as a possible partner. Daiwa will study how best it can respond to the Hungarian request after Hungary's general elections, scheduled for late March, are over, they said.

Daiwa's linkup with Hungary dates back to February 1987, when the National Bank of Hungary issued its first round of 10-year Samurai bonds worth 20 billion yen.

Three other major Japanese brokerages—Nomura Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co. and Yamaichi Securities Co.—joined Daiwa as joint underwriters at that time. But Daiwa was the sole underwriter for the Hungarian bank's subsequent five rounds of samurai bonds.

Putting an end to nearly 40 years of closure under communist rule, the recreated exchange is now engaged in two-hour trading sessions three times a week, listing shares of 11 firms, including privatized banks and insurers, joint ventures with foreign firms, as well as 30 kinds of bonds. The exchange will list stocks of 50 to 60 companies and 350 bond issues by the end of the year, the officials said, quoting BSE executives.

Matsushita To Seek Expansion in Eastern Europe

OW0102112790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] Osaka, Feb. 1 KYODO—Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. will open a representative office in Hungary this Spring and send a fact-finding mission to East European countries with an eye toward expanding business in the region in the near future, company officials said Thursday.

The principal aim of opening an office in Budapest is to gather information about the East European home appliance market, which is expected to grow rapidly in the wake of radical reforms in East Europe, the officials said.

Matsushita has been collecting information about East European markets through its representative office in Vienna and the company expects the new office to obtain more exact information, they said.

The fact-finding mission, which will consist of export managers of the firm's various divisions, will visit such countries as Hungary, East Germany, and Poland to survey electric industries and the current market for home appliances.

Matsushita, which exported about 33 percent of its 1989 sales of 4.1 trillion yen, shipped only 6.5 billion yen worth of products to East Europe. About half of the exports to East Europe went to Poland. The company hopes to expand sales in East European markets as economic reforms progress. "More than anything, we lack information about the region," said a senior company official. "While it may take time to start real business there, we want to establish a solid presence in East Europe as early as possible," he said.

Mitsubishi Interested in GDR Auto Production

OW0102141890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] Osaka, Feb. 1 KYODO—Mitsubishi Motors Corp. Thursday showed for the first time its interest in launching auto production in East Germany as part of the company's plan, to be finalized by the end of this year, to manufacture motor vehicles in the European Community (EC) in 1990s.

Hirokazu Nakamura, president of Mitsubishi Motors, told reporters that Mitsubishi Corp. officials have been summoned by Hans-Joachim Lauck, East German minister of machine-building industry, to sound the company out on a plan for production. "We hope to work out step by step details on the plan, which is still vague," Nakamura said.

The East German auto industry, a technological throwback to the 1950s, produces a small number of small passenger cars. But auto demand is very high in East Germany. The East German minister is calling on the Mitsubishi group to create jobs for East German workers in the auto industry and to export products to the European market in the 1990s.

While Nakamura said he hasn't decided on a joint venture partner or a site for planned production in Europe, he said the East German concept will be closely linked with MMC's EC production foothold plan.

Mitsubishi, based in Tokyo, plans to coproduce autos in the EC region with either Volkswagen AG of West Germany and AB Volvo of Sweden.

CSSR 'Unofficially' Seeks Steel Technology

OW1002091290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0738 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 10 KYODO—Czechoslovakia has unofficially asked the Japan Steel Federation for cooperation in acquiring the steel technology needed for its economic reforms, Japanese steel industry sources said Saturday.

The country hopes to introduce Japanese technology at its 12 mills to save energy, prevent environmental pollution, improve quality control and facilitate continuous casting, the sources said.

The Czechoslovakian Government is expected to make an official request in the near future and send the federation details of the technology it plans to introduce, the sources said. The country is also expected to ask Japan for financial assistance to modernize its steel mills.

Czechoslovakia had a crude steel output capacity of 15.38 million tons a year at the end of 1988, the second largest producer in East Europe after Poland, which had a capacity of about 17 million tons. But production facilities at most of the mills are antiquated and costly since they depend on iron ore transported from the Soviet Union, the sources said.

Oil, Energy Meetings With Saudi Arabia Planned

OW3101014790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—Japan and Saudi Arabia have agreed to hold meetings to exchange information on global energy, international demand and supply in oil and energy policies in two countries, the government said Tuesday. The first meeting will likely be held in the spring between working-level officials from the two governments and will be conducted regularly afterward, Ministry of International Trade and industry (MITI) officials said.

The agreement was made Tuesday between MITI head Hikaru Matsunaga and Sheikh Hisham Muhyi al-Din Nazir, Saudi oil minister now visiting Japan, the officials said.

The scheme was proposed by Matsunaga during his 35-minute meeting with Nazir and heartily accepted by the Saudi Arabian minister. The location for the meeting has yet to be decided, the officials added.

During the meeting, Nazir conveyed the gratitude expressed by King Fahd for an invitation extended by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to visit Japan. Nazir spoke over the telephone with the king who said he would like to visit Japan sometime in the future. The schedule has yet to be fixed.

Matsunaga also proposed to Nazir that young officials in Nazir's Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources be sent to study MITI's policies. Nazir welcomed the proposal, the officials said. They said the moves will help the two countries build better bilateral ties in the future.

JSP Wants Diet Resolution To Avoid Isolation

OW1002130990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0944 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Osaka, Feb. 10 KYODO—Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP], called on Saturday for a special Diet session to adopt a resolution for peace, disarmament and peaceful coexistence. Yamaguchi told a news conference Japan should do so to avoid its isolation in the international community amid the rapidly changing situation in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

He said the special session should be convened after the February 18 general election and call for the holding of a disarmament conference by Asian countries, including both South and North Korea. Referring to a peacetime military strategy announced by the Democratic Socialist Party, Yamaguchi said the proposal contained points common to those of the JSP. In this connection, Yamaguchi called for consultations on security and diplomatic matters among four noncommunist opposition parties—the JSP, Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party and the United Social Democratic Party. He stressed the urgency of abolishing nuclear arms and the dismantling of military alliances in Asia.

He said Japan should pursue peace diplomacy amid growing interdependence between East and West and between the developed and developing countries.

Table of Election Candidates by Party

OW0302095990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 3 KYODO—Following is a table of candidates by party for lower house general election as of noon Saturday (in brackets are numbers of women):

Parties	Candidates					Candidates in 1986	Seats at Dissolution
	Total		Incumbent	Former	New		
LDP	325	(0)	270	8	47	322	295
JSP	148	(8)	67	17	64	138	83
Komeito	58	(1)	42	0	16	61	54
JCP	131	(29)	23	12	96	129	26
DSP	44	(1)	20	7	17	56	25
USDP	6	(0)	4	0	2	5	4
(Shaminren)							
Progressive Party	7	(0)	1	0	6	0	1
Minor Parties	46	(13)	0	0	46	27	0
Independents	166	(12)	5	4	157	100	7
Vacancies	-		-	-	-	-	17
Total	931	(64)	432	48	451	838	512

Kanemaru Urges Unity, Foresees Reorganization

OW1002130090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Hiroshima, Feb. 10 KYODO—Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru called on Saturday for unity of both ruling and noncommunist opposition parties to avoid political instability amid the changing international situation. Kanemaru, head of the largest faction of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], said the ruling party should join the Japan Socialist Party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party in coping with the difficult situation. He cited the merger of the LDP and the New Liberal Club as an example of political unity.

He predicted political reorganization is inevitable after the February 18 election of the House of Representatives of the Diet.

Kanemaru stressed the need for all politicians to work together to find out what the Japanese people really want. He said a decision on whether to abolish the controversial consumption tax should be made through consultations between the ruling and opposition parties.

Kanemaru made the remarks at a meeting of supporters for an LDP candidate running in the lower house election.

Meanwhile, Makoto Tanabe, former secretary of the Japan Socialist Party, said in an interview with KYODO news serivce that the Socialist Party should hold periodic consultations not only with other opposition parties bu also with the LDP. He predicted that the LDP will not retain a majority in the coming election. It is time for both the ruling and opposition parties to discuss a comprehensive tax reform, he said. Tanabe also said the LDP should surrender power if it fails to win a majority and the four noncommunist parties led by the socialist party should form a coalition government. He said the four opposition groups should form the coalition on the basis of agreement on three major issues—disarmament, abolition of the consumption tax, and political reform. The opposition coalition should slash the defense budget as much as possible if it takes power, Tanabe said.

Favors LDP-JSP Talks

OW1202133090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Maebashi, Feb.12 KYODO—Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru suggested here Monday that both the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the No.1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) should hold consultations on a new political framework and the formation of a cabinet following the February 18 general election.

Makoto Tanabe, former secretary general of the Japan Socialist party, said in an interview Saturday with KYODO news service that the JSP should have periodic consultations not only with other opposition parties but also with the LDP.

In a campaign speech, Kanemaru apparently supported Tanabe's proposal, stressing the need for the LDP and the JSP to cooperate in realizing a new political structure in accordance with the people's hopes even if the LDP wins the poll. He said Japan cannot endure domestic political conflicts in the face of increasing pressures against Japan from abroad. Kanemaru reiterated his appeal for unity of both ruling and noncommunist opposition parties to avoid political instability amid the changing international situation.

Kaifu Welcomes Release of Nelson Mandela

OW1202062890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Gifu, Feb. 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Monday welcomed the release of antiapartheid leader Nelson Mandela in South Africa after 27 years in prison. Kaifu, meeting reporters here on a stumping tour

for next Sunday's general election for the House of Representatives, praised the South African Government for its decision to free Mandela. He described Mandela's release as marking an explicit move by South Africa to build a democratic society. Kaifu also said he expects Mandela to play a role in reconciliation in South Africa and hoped for South Africa's advancement as a democratic society.

North Korea

Pyongyang Urges Seoul To Continue Sports Talks

SK1202132090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Telephone message to Chang Chung-sik, head of the South side's delegation to North-South sports talks, from Kim Hyong-chin, head of the North side's delegation, on 12 February—read by announcer]

[Text] To Chang Chung-sik, head of the South side's delegation to the North-South sports talks:

As you know, at the ninth round of talks, our side raised three matters of principle in participating in the 11th Asian Games as a single team. Proceeding from the lofty aspirations for fielding at any cost a single team, which all fellow countrymen and sportsmen desire, the three questions of principle, which we raised, are extremely elementary and just demands.

If your side is genuinely interested in forming a single team, there can be no reason or excuse for your side to not accept our side's three demands. Your side should not only pay lip service to forming a single team, but also should show its will to realize the formation of a single team by accepting our side's matters of principle.

At a news conference after the ninth round of talks, however, your side hurriedly declared the rupture of the talks. Also, the chairman of your side's Olympic committee, in a statement issued the next day, openly declared the rupture of the talks. This is a very unjust act of flatly challenging the expectations of all fellow countrymen and sportsmen for forming a single team.

The formation of a single team should be realized without fail. The North and the South should not fail to participate in the 11th Asian Games as a single team.

Now, whether a single team of the North and the South will be formed or not totally depends on the attitude of your side. The attitude toward our side's three demands of principle at the ninth round of talks is a cornerstone deciding whether or not the formation of a single team is desired.

If your side is even a little bit interested in forming a single team, your side should discard the unjust stand of seeking to participte in the games as a separate team, but return to the stance of trying to participate in them as a single team.

We urge your side to obviously clarify the stand of accepting our side's three demands of principle in whatever form at an early date and to come out to the 10th round of talks. We will watch your side's attitude.

[Signed] Kim Hyong-chin, head of the North side's delegation to North-South sports talks

[Dated] 12 February 1990

MINJU CHOSON on Breakdown of Sports Talks

SK1002054490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—No sooner had the ninth round of the North-South sports talks ended at Panmunjom than the South Korean authorities set in motion sports officials and journalists on their payroll to declare at home and abroad that "the North-South sports talks have collapsed" and launch an over-heated anti-DPRK campaign for laying the blame at North's door.

MINJU CHOSON today brands this campaign as the finale of the prearranged operation to obstruct and check the formation of a single team.

The news analyst recalls that at the ninth talks, our side raised three matters of principle including the demand that both sides confirm and declare at home and abroad that they will never participate in the 11th Asian Games separately, but go there as a single team, whatever may occur, and, as the South side persistently refused to accept them, made it clear that, as for the date of the next talks, we would go out to the talks any time the South side notifies us of its acceptance of our three-point demand after studying it.

The attempt of the puppets to shift the blame for the rupture of the talks on to us reminds us of a thief crying "Stop thief!".

The dastardly act of the puppet rulers is an unpardonable betrayal of the desire of the entire fellow countrymen and sportsmen in the North and the South for the formation of a single team and an offspring of their splittist policy.

With no artifice can the puppets evade the responsibility for the rupture of the North-South sports talks and failure of the formation of a single team.

The fellow countrymen will never pardon the treacherous acts of the South Korean puppets.

North Calls for Forming Single Sports Team

SK1202155590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—Kim Hyong-chin, head of the delegation of the North side to the North-South sports talks, in a telephone message to the senior delegate of the South side's delegation on February 12, urged the South side to accept at an early date

the three-point demand of principle raised by the North side and come out to the tenth round of talks.

The message said that the three questions of principle arising in the participation in the 11th Asian Games as a single team, which were put forward by our side at the ninth round of talks, are very just demands that proceed from the noble desire to form a single team wanted by all the fellow countrymen and sportsmen under whatever circumstances.

The South side, the message said, should not confine itself of talking about the formation of a single team but show its practical will by accepting the questions of principle put forward by our side.

Stressing that the North and the South must participate in the 11th Asian Games as a single team without fail, the message said the success and failure in the formation of a single team of the North and the South entirely depend upon the attitude of the South side.

If the South side has the least interest in the formation of a single team, it must discard its unreasonable stand seeking participation in the games as a separate team and lose no time in taking the stand of forming a single team.

NODONG SINMUN on Reunification Struggle

SK1002105890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 10 Feb 90

["Just Struggle for National Sovereignty and Peace"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—The struggle of the Korean people for national reunification is a patriotic struggle for the honor and dignity of the nation and a just struggle reflecting the demands of our time advancing along the road of sovereignty and independence, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

In an article titled "just struggle for national sovereignty and peace", the author notes that it is an urgent and solemn common fighting task for defending peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world to put a period to the aggression and interference of the United States in South Korea, maintain and consolidate peace and achieve the reunification of Korea.

With South Korea having turned into a nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists directed against not only our republic but the Asian Continent, if a nuclear war broke out in Korea, it would easily spread into a global thermonuclear war and then peace and security of the world will be destroyed and the whole mankind, to say nothing of the peoples of Korea and her neighbouring countries, will suffer its scourges, he warns, and continues:

It is only too natural that the world progressive people who value peace are demanding a prompt stop to such a nuclear war gamble as the "Team Spirit 90", an immediate withdrawal of the United States forces and nuclear arms from South Korea and a peaceful settlement of the reunification question of Korea.

Our party and the DPRK Government proceeding from the national desire of the Korean people and the noble sense of duty they had assumed for the human cause of peace, consider that the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful solution of the reunification question are an important task of the times to safeguard peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world and are making every possible effort to fulfil it.

We always hold that the country should be reunified by means of founding a confederal republic on the basis of the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—leaving the ideas and systems in the North and the South as they are.

The struggle of the Korean people for national reunification is sure to triumph as it conforms to the trend of the present era towards sovereignty and independence and all the manoeuvrings of the splittists against the current of history are fated to end in a miserable failure.

NODONG SINMUN on 'Anti-Reunification Act'

SK1202051290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—The South Korean military fascist clique staged a trial on the appeal of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Yu Won-ho at the puppet Seoul High Court on February 10 and sentenced them to seven years in prison.

In the "decision" the fascist clique admitted that the trial staged at the puppet Seoul district criminal court had been illegal and the charge that Rev. Mun had sympathized with the assertions of the North at the first trial was groundless and that there was no evidence that Yu Won-ho had received "an order from the North."

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this means that the fascist clique admitted themselves that the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun and his companion could not be incriminated.

The news analyst says:

This notwithstanding, the puppets imposed harsh penalties on the envoys of reunification praised by the entire fellow countrymen. This is an unpardonable challenge to the entire Korean people eagerly longing for national reunification and an intolerable anti-national, anti-reunification criminal act rejecting North-South dialogue and barring the country's reunification.

The harsh penalties on Rev. Mun and his companion prove that the traitor No Tae-u's "July 7 Declaration" promising permission of visits and exchange between the North and the South, and his "Korean National Community Unification Formula" are falsity and his cry for visits and opening at the "New Year press conference"

was a deceptive and hypocritical one aimed at misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

This also reflects the uneasiness of the South Korean puppets, scared by the widespread repercussions evoked by the North's new reunification proposal and the rapidly growing desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification. It only shows the last-ditch efforts and signs of downfall of the fascist separatists' group forsaken by the people and driven into the corner.

By imposing harsh penalties on the envoys of reunification, the No Tae-u group intends to dampen the spirit for reunification growing in South Korea, threaten the democratic forces for reunification, bring under control the situation which is getting more serious and unstable with each passing day after the criminal merger of three parties and maintain the colonial fascist ruling system.

But this is an anachronistic dream.

The No Tae-u group must unconditionally and immediately release Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion, woman student Yim Su-kyong and father Mun Kyu-hyon, the envoys of reunification.

Sentence for Rev. Mun Ik-hwan Criticized

SK1002221490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique staged a trial on the appeal of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Yu Won-ho today at the puppet Seoul High Court and sentenced them each to seven years' imprisonment, according to a report.

This criminal act is a high-handed inhuman outrage of the fascist clique to bury in prison Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who conducted just activities for the reunification of the country.

Rev. Mun's life in prison for 10 months has aggravated his illness and is exposed to threat.

Imposing the long-term imprisonment upon Rev. Mun at the advanced age of 70 who is in a critical condition attacked by a serious illness is, in fact, a brutal murderous act which brings to light the despicable nature of the No Tae- u fascist group as the enemy of reunification and human butcher.

If the fascist clique does not unconditionally and immediately set free Rev. Mun and his companion and envoys of reunification in defiance of condemnation from the fellow countrymen and the world, it will face a stern judgement before the nation and history.

Student Rally Demands Release of Yim Su-kyong

SK1302004490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—Teachers and students of Pyongyang University of Medicine gathered today to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique for passing a heavy penalty on coed Yim Su-kyong.

Speakers at the meeting recalled that the South Korean military fascist clique sentenced coed Yim Su-kyong to 10 years and Father Mun Kyu-hyon to 8 years in prison by invoking the fascist "National Security Law" at the verdict trial in the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on February 5.

Praising coed Yim as a proud daughter of the nation who visited Pyongyang as the official delegate of South Korea's Chondaehyop and showed the world that Korea is one and stirred ardent desire for national reunification in the hearts of the fellow countrymen, they said she who did a righteous work truly for the country and the nation can never be an object of punishment.

They noted that the No Tae-u group passed heavy penalties on coed Yim and her companion at a time when our new national reunification proposal to remove the barrier between the North and the South and realize free travel and complete opening had set off a furious tide of desire for reunification among the people of the whole country. This clearly betrays to the world once again the despicable color of the No group as the enemy of reunification and democracy.

The speakers strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists stop encouraging the puppets and withdraw from South Korea immediately and that the No group promptly cancel the heavy penalties passed on coed Yim and her companion and unconditionally release them forthwith.

The entire students in the Northern half of Korea will never cease their struggle till coed Yim has been released, they stressed.

MINJU CHOSON Denounces South 'Winter Exercise'

SK1102090890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 11 Feb 90

["War Game Against Trend"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group staged a "winter exercise," a war game against the North, from February 5 to 10 by driving out a unit of the puppet ground force under the pretext of "cultivating the capacity of operating in severe cold".

Commenting on this exercise a news analyst of MINJU CHOSON today says:

This eloquently shows that the No Tae-u group is further aggravating confrontation and tensions between the North and the South, bringing dialogue to a rupture, though it is loud-mouthed about "reconciliation", "dialogue" and so on.

The war hysterics of the No Tae-u group is an unpardonable treachery challenging the flow of the times in which

the world is advancing toward independence, and detente and disarmament is becoming a global trend and the peaceful reunification of the country has become an irresistible desire of the nation.

Relaxation of tensions and peaceful reunification cannot be expected with the No Tae-u group left alone, the group which only seeks to gratify its greed for power, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, not minding whether the territory is turned into a battlefield, or not, and the nation is slaughtered, or not.

Paek Nam-chun Protests 'Team Spirit' Exercise

SK1102131590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 February, a joint meeting of the North side's delegations to North-South talks was held at the People's Palace of Culture to protest and denounce the "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The joint meeting was attended by the functionaries concerned together with the heads, delegates, and suite members of the North side's delegations to the North-South talks.

At the joint meeting, Paek Nam-chun, head of the North side's delegation to the preliminary talks for high-level North-South political and military talks, made a report.

[Begin Paek recording] Comrades: Under the circumstances in which all the workers across the country are vigorously staging the grand forward movement of the nineties to effect new great upsurges in socialist construction and to enact an epoch-making turn in accomplishing the cause of national reunification while upholding the programmatic tasks assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address and at the 17th Plenary Session of the 6th party Central Committee, we hold a joint meeting of our side's delegations to the North-South talks in connection with the fact that grave obstacles and difficulties are being laid against the North-South dialogue due to the criminal war exercise commotion for the northward invasion of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority.

As has already been learned, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority, in defiance of the strong protest and denunciation of the people at home and abroad, have dared to stage the large-scale "Team Spirit-90" war exercise again this year to conduct a surprise attack on the northern half of the Republic.

The "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority are staging again this year is a preliminary war and test nuclear war for northward invasion and a criminal maneuver that aggravates North-South confrontation and division, blocks dialogue, and threatens peace in Asia and the world; it is an undisguised betrayal to us, the other side of dialogue, and is a grave challenge to the aspirations of the world's peace-loving people.

This year, too, the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the government of the Republic have been making all efforts possible to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to open a new phase of peaceful reunification.

In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song declared that the concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line should be pulled down to achieve national reconciliation and unity and to bring about a drastic turn in accomplishing the cause of reunification and that free visits and full-scale opening should be realized. Also, he put forward an epochal formula of national reunification for convening a consultative conference between the heads of the authorities and the leaders of the political parties in the North and the South to discuss this issue.

The new formula of peaceful reunification set forth by the great leader is an epoch-making measure, which makes it possible to put an end to the history of national division at an early date and to open a drastic turn in solving the problem of reunification. It is also an encouraging proposal, which unfolds a resplendent vista for expediting national reconciliation, unity, and peaceful reunification.

At present, the people at home and abroad warmly support and welcome our new formula of national reunification and desire that the consultative conference between the highest-level authorities and the heads of the political parties in the North and the South be realized and thus, the barriers of division between the North and the South be demolished and free visits and full-scale opening be put into practice.

At this very juncture, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority have dared to conduct the aggressive "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise. This is an intolerable insult and a wholesale challenge to our sincere efforts for peace, dialogue, and reunification.

These reckless war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority are arousing great indignation among the world's people, as well as the Korean people.

The North side's delegation to preliminary talks for high-level North-South political and military talks, the North side's delegation to Panmunjom contacts between North-South parliamentarians, and the North side's delegation to North-South working-level Red Cross contacts sternly denounce the provocative "Team Spirit-90" war exercise commotions of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority, considering them an intolerable criminal act that flatly negates North-South dialogue and runs counter to the aspirations of all fellow countrymen for the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The state of tension between the North and the South should be eased to make successful progress in the North-South dialogue and to this end, the military exercise against the other side of the dialogue should be, above all, discontinued.

Just as peace cannot be compatible with war, dialogue cannot be compatible with a war exercise.

Under the condition in which the South side is staging a powder-reeking war exercise against the other side of dialogue, we cannot trust its will for dialogue and reunification nor can we hold a credible dialogue with it. This is clearly confirmed by the history of North-South dialogue over the past 20 years.

No matter how loudly the South Korean persons in authority may rave that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has nothing to do with dialogue, they cannot hide their antidialogue, antireunification, and antinational nature. [end recording]

The speaker continued to say: While announcing the plan for this year's "Team Spirit-90" war exercise, the South Korean persons in authority clamored about the reduction of the scale of the joint military exercise for dialogue and the easing of tension; however, this is nothing but deception and amounts to their acknowledgement that the war exercise runs counter to dialogue and detente.

Saying that all facts clearly confirm that the genuine aim of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets lies only in seeking confrontation, tension, and war, the speaker continued:

[Begin Paek recording] North-South dialogue is invaluable to us who are trying to open an epochal phase in accomplishing the cause of reunification this year. However invaluable and pressing dialogue may be, we can never sit face to face with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique under conditions in which they point their guns at our hearts and force confrontation and war upon us nor have we any intention of wasting time (?holding dialogue).

I propose that the acute situation created in North-South dialogue in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority have dared to stage the provocative "Team Spirit-90" war exercise simulating northward invasion be seriously discussed and a statement declaring our joint stand of countering this situation be made public at this joint meeting.

There is no change in our basic stand of trying to pave the road for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification by pulling down the barriers of division with the united strength of the entire nation, by realizing free visits and full-scale opening, and by vigorously pushing ahead with North-South dialogue in various areas.

If the United States genuinely desires dialogue and peace in Korea, it should not continue the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which it began in the 1970s, even today in the nineties by clinging to the hackneyed power-oriented stand, but immediately stop it and unconditionally withdraw from South Korea, taking with it its troops and nuclear weapons.

If the South Korean persons in authority genuinely treasure North-South dialogue and are interested in detente, peace, dialogue, and reunification even a little bit, they must unconditionally stop the provocative "Team Spirit-90" war exercise, which is contrary to dialogue.

Should the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority persist in the reckless war exercise against us in defiance of our repeated warnings, they will not be able to escape from our nation's judgment as those who destroy dialogue and disturb reunification and will be held totally responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

We will further increase revolutionary alertness against the large-scale indiscreet war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority and keenly watch the wretches' anti-dialogue and antireunification maneuvers.

Let all of us more vigorously fight to thoroughly put into practice the militant tasks assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address and to check and frustrate the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. [end recording]

Reduced Scale of Exercise Termed 'Smear'

SK1202105690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are noisily advertising that the scale of the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises is markedly reduced. This is no more than a smear campaign to deceive public opinion at home and abroad, says NODONG SINMUN Monday.

The news analyst of the paper says:

The U.S. imperialists and puppets announced that they would mobilize 190,000 troops in the exercises this year in which more than 200,000 troops used to participate in recent years. But it is only the main combat forces. The scale of forces mobilized in the "Team Spirit" war game this year has not changed if the support personnel and reserve forces are added to them.

The two weeks they announced as the period of the exercises mean the period of the actual manoeuvres and when the period of "moving and deployment" and that of "go-back training" are put together the exercises will be as long as before.

Clamouring about "reduced scale" of the "Team Spirit" is a last resort to deceive people demanding the reduction of military spending and pullout of troops.

The United States, while talking about "detente" in other areas, does not want to reduce the level of military confrontation in Asia, but tries to keep a hold on South Korea as a nuclear forward base to start a nuclear war by using it as a bridgehead.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises staged as ever under the signboard of "reduced scale" only reveal such intention of the United States.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the "Team Spirit 90" which aggravates tension on the Korean peninsula and creates danger to the North-South dialogue, said the paper.

North on Presence of Seventh Fleet in East Sea

SK1302114090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists are scheming to start a military adventure against our Republic and, furthermore, against other socialist countries with the general mobilization of their forces in the Asia-Pacific region. A very tense situation has been created on the Korean peninsula and the Korean people are exposed to a constant nuclear threat due to their criminal moves.

Drawing attention to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are massing their huge naval force around the Korean peninsula, with the start of the "Team Spirit 90" joint military maneuvers, NODONG SINMUN today says:

This shows that they are making haste with preparations to unleash another war of aggression on the Korean peninsula in the seas, too.

By hurling naval reinforcements into the East Sea of Korea along with the start of the "Team Spirit 90" they intend to render the situation in this region more strained.

To begin with, they are hastening renewed preparations for a nuclear preemptive strike in the East Sea of Korea.

This is borne out by the fact that they are introducing their Seventh Fleet force heavily armed with nuclear weapons into the East Sea of Korea and its nearby waters.

This proves that they scheme to deal a nuclear preemptive strike at our Republic from the sea and the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are aimed at rounding off preparations for the purpose.

Their plan to mass the Seventh Fleet force in the East Sea of Korea is also intended to make a landing operation on our republic.

It is their invariable aggressive scheme to make a surprise attack on the northern half of Korea from the sky, ground and sea.

Very dangerous are the moves of the U.S. imperialists who are hatching a plot for a nuclear war against our Republic from the sea behind the facade of "peace" and "detente."

The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop the criminal "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises.

U.S. 'Intervention' in Angola Denounced

SK1002110990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—It is a result of the undisguised intervention of the U.S. imperialists in Angola that peace and national reconciliation that had been gaining strength has faded away and gunreports have become more frequent and the situation has sharply taken a turn for the worse due to the desperate provocative moves of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed bandits, says MINJU CHOSON in a signed article today.

Analysing the current situation in Angola, the author says:

The U.S. imperialists, hating the ceasefire in Angola as a thorn in the flesh, are egging the UNITA reactionaries on to the rupture of talks and armed provocations.

The U.S. imperialists airlifted sophisticated weapons and large quantities of military supplies to the UNITA armed bandits in November last year when the peace process in Angola was making progress and hope for the signing of a new agreement was in sight.

The military "aid" of the U.S. imperialists to the UNITA armed bandits is the main factor of the extreme pitch of strain in Angola. It is a high-handed interference in the internal affairs of Angola and a wanton violation of the Angolan peace agreement provided by the African summit. The criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists clearly show that the "peace" and "detente" on their lips are all sham and they are the mastermind of aggression and war fostering confrontation and aggravating tensions in all parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists should stop interfering in the internal affairs of Angola and encouraging the UNITA reactionaries to anti-Angola moves.

Daily Denounces U.S. Sanctions on China

SK1302050190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0023 GMT 8 Feb 90

[NODONG SINMUN 8 February commentary: "Shameless Farce of Sanctions"]

[Text] The anti-China campaign is continuing in the United States. According to a report, the U.S. Congress recently passed a so-called final revised bill of sanctions against China. Expressing great indignation against this, China sternly denounced this as an infringement on the

basic norms of international relations and outrageous interference in its domestic affairs.

Such a position by China is to safeguard its dignity and interest, and is just and natural by all means. The United States strengthened its anti-China commotion since last summer.

As has been known, the United States, branding repression of the antirevolutionary riot in Beijing last summer as suppression of human rights and so forth, made the repression an excuse for the anti-China campaign.

The U.S. ruling circles took sanctions against China and waged other anti-China commotions. Each time, China strongly demanded that the United States discontinue such commotions. However, the United States thought nothing of it.

Furthermore, the United States even awarded a so-called prize of human rights to the antirevolutionary criminal who was wanted by the Chinese Ministry of Public Security. In January, the highest person in the U.S. ruling quarters made arrogant remarks that China should answer the questions concerning its policy on human rights.

This is an infringement upon China's sovereignty and a defilement of China's dignity. The fact that China repressed the antirevolutionary riot last summer is not only an issue of China's domestic affairs but also a just step corresponding to its Constitution and laws. This is a revolutionary measure for defending the security of the Republic and safeguarding the revolutionary gains. Therefore, no one has the right to argue about this.

However, the United States acted as if it was a judge while continuously poking its nose into Chinese matters and raving about sanctions.

What is clear is that the U.S. ruling circles do not want to see smooth implementation of matters in China. This is why the United States sent [word indistinct] to the antirevolutionary elements when the antirevolutionary riot occurred in China, and repeatedly waged a smear and slander campaign against China by mobilizing the mass media.

On 11 January, China withdrew martial law which had been enforced in some areas of Beijing. Today the Chinese people have attained stability and unity under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and are vigorously struggling to achieve the 4-point modernization programs while firmly adhering to the principle of socialism.

This makes the U.S. imperialists uneasy. They are attempting to weaken and destroy socialism and to realize their ambition for global domination. Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to create difficulties in the revolution and construction in China in such a mean manner as to apply economic and political pressure and to hinder the struggle of the Chinese people to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. They are attempting to open a phase favorable to achieving their antisocialist strategy.

The passage of the final revised bill for sanctions against China by the U.S. Congress is the reflection of such an attempt by the U.S. ruling circles. Thus, the reactionary U.S. ruling circles showed their true intent of continuing the anti-China maneuvers in the future, too. The Chinese people will not be surprised by the U.S. sanctions. Whenever pressure came from outside, the Chinese people resolutely fought it.

The Korean people denounce the anti-China commotion by the United States and fully support the Chinese position of dealing with this. The farce of sanctions against China is not beneficial to the United States either. The United States should discontinue its anti-China commotion.

Shevardnadze's Remarks on 'Concrete Wall' Cited

SK1302052890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told a press conference on February 10 that the situation on the Korean peninsula was discussed at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Moscow and the Soviet Union has always demanded the reduction of the U.S. Forces in South Korea and demands, in the long run, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the Korean peninsula.

Taking to the DPRK's new national reunification proposal for pulling down the concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line and realising free travel and full-scale open door between the North and the South, he said: If we could break down this wall, It would be a tremendous event also for Asia.

He expressed the hope that the journalists would build up a public opinion favorable to the materialisation of this fine proposal.

He said he had advised the U.S. secretary of state that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was close to an agreement on nuclear safeguards with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Soviet Minister of Coal Industry Arrives

SK1202110690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Korean State Planning Commission led by its vice-chairman Kim Hak-u left here today for the USSR.

A delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Coal Industry led by its Minister M. I. Shchadov arrived here today.

Yon Hyong-muk Greets New Bulgarian Premier

SK1302054690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0533 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Andrei Lukanov upon his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Bulgaria will expand and develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wishes him success in his responsible work for the prosperity of the country and the betterment of the people's wellbeing.

South Africa's Release of Mandela Welcomed

WPK Greets Mandela

SK1302010290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea today sent a congratulatory message to Nelson Mandela, upon his release.

The message says:

We have heard the happy news that you were released from the 28 year-long hateful prison life imposed by the South African racist clique upon you.

You have staunchly fought in prison with a steadfast anti-racist stand and an indomitable fighting spirit and thus proved in practice the truth of history that no force can bar the popular masses from defending justice, peace and chajusong.

Your exploits in the struggle will be recorded in the history of the struggle of the people in Africa and the rest of the world for the complete liberation of Africa including South Africa and the liquidation of racism, and we highly estimate it.

We consider your release from prison as our own joy and sincerely wish you, the African National Congress of South Africa and the South African people fresh victory in the future struggle as well as you health.

ANC Greeted on Reinstatement

SK1302005890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) today sent a congratulatory message to the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) upon the happy news that the legitimate activities of the ANC are now allowed and Nelson Mandela was released.

The message says:

The African National Congress of South Africa and other anti-racist organizations are now allowed to conduct legitimate activities and Comrade Nelson Mandela was released. This is a brilliant success of the protracted arduous struggle of your congress and all other democratic forces of South Africa to liquidate racism and achieve democratic liberties and rights in South Africa, and a common victory of the African countries and the world's progressive people.

We regard your success as our own and warmly hail it.

All the achievements made by the ANC clearly show that no fascist force can stem the historical trend of the present time toward chajusong.

We strongly demand that the South African racists abolish the "law of state of emergency" and unconditionally release all the political prisoners in South Africa at an early date.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people who have always stood with you on the anti-imperialist joint front express strong support and firm solidarity with the firm determination and position of your congress to fight on till the apartheid has been completely abolished in South Africa.

Convinced that the militant friendly relations between the WPK and the ANC will grow stronger and develop, we take this opportunity to wish you greater success in your future struggle.

Paper on 'Vicious' Apartheid

SK1302053490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA)—Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress of South Africa and an anti-racist fighter, was released from prison. In which he was confined by the racist clique for nearly 30 years, by the struggle of the people of South Africa and African countries including the Frontline States and under the pressure of the world people.

This cannot but be new developments in South Africa where the most cruel and vicious apartheid is in force, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The Korean people who have consistently opposed the apartheid of the South African racists and actively supported the struggle of the South African people for freedom and liberation hail such developments, the news analyst declares, and continues:

That the South African racist clique was forced to take "reform measures" is a success of the South African people who have waged an unyielding struggle against apartheid and a common success of the African people and the progressive people of the world.

But it is an initial success. The "reform measures" taken by the racist clique do not mean a complete abolition of the apartheid and its system in South Africa.

The racist clique may resort to a new plot to maintain and strengthen the racist ruling system under the cloak of "reform".

The South African racist clique must not confine itself to a partial reform but abolish the racist system itself, accepting the demand of the people, otherwise they will face a stronger resistance of the people.

The racist system and apartheid in South Africa are the filth of history. Accordingly, they must be eliminated at the earliest date.

Vietnamese Minister Supports Kim Il-song Plan

SK1002105090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—The Vietnamese people will invariably support the new national reunification proposal advanced by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean people's cause of national reunification, said Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister.

In his speech in Hanoi on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Vietnam he said that the Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam express deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for rendering full support and encouragement to the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. national salvation resistance and socialist construction.

He hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future, too.

Daily Stresses Unity, Cohesion of Party

SK1302005290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article entitled "Attainment of the Firm Unity and Cohesion of the Whole Party in Ideology and Purpose Is a Great Pride of Our Party". The article says that if we are to make revolution the party must be strong and if the party is to be strong, the party and the masses must be united, centering around the leader.

The article quotes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying;

"In strengthening the party it is essential to achieve an unbreakable unity and cohesion of the whole party in ideology and purpose, centring around the leader."

Now our party has attained unity and cohesion based on a single revolutionary idea, the most solid single-hearted unity in which the leader, the party and the masses form a harmonious whole.

Our party's struggle for achieving the unity and cohesion of the whole party in ideology and purpose based on the chuche idea was a struggle to sweep away the filth of factionalism that had been handed down through history and oppose flunkeyism, dogmatism and all manner of alien trends. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges resorted to vicious moves to destroy the unity of our party. Even under so difficult and arduous circumstances our party wisely led the struggle to attain the unity and cohesion of the whole party in ideology and purpose.

What is important in our party's leadership to achieve this unity and cohesion lies, above all, in that it has firmly defended, inherited and developed brilliantly the tradition of the unity achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is our party's unshakable stand to make the tradition of unity achieved in the period the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle a bedrock of eternal value for consolidating and developing the party's unity and cohesion forever.

In inheriting the tradition of unity dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has paid deep attention to following the spirit of unity of the young Communists who fought at the dawn of our revolution and has wisely led this work.

What is important next in our party's leadership for the attainment of the unity and cohesion of the whole party in ideology and purpose is that it has constantly developed in depth the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party, maintaining it as the main line.

To establish the party's monolithic ideological system is the fundamental principle of party building consistently maintained by our party.

Our party has always subordinated all its activities to the establishment of the party's monolithic ideological system, thereby consolidating the unity and cohesion of the whole party and pushed ahead with the revolution and construction with its great strength.

What is also important in the leadership of our party to achieve the unity and cohesion of the whole party in ideology and purpose is that it has endeavoured to establish a revolutionary work method and popular work style in the whole of the party, gasping the work with the people as the key point of the party work.

A great example has been created in the struggle for achieving the unity and cohesion of the whole party in ideology and purpose with a great leader held in high esteem at the head of the party, an example showing how so difficult and complicated historical cause of unity should be realized and how constantly the party should

be consolidated and developed in keeping with the requirements of the developing times and revolution. For this the history of our party shines as the most glorious course, inspiring our entire party members with high pride and honor.

Declaring that ours is a party of singlehearted unity in which the party and the masses are knitted into one, with the leader in the center, the article continues:

Today, the unity and cohesion of our party is on the highest level ever known in history. The greatness and invincibility of our party's unity and cohesion lie in that the entire party members are firmly united with a sense of revolutionary obligation and comradeship, with the great leader in the center.

The unity and cohesion of our party is so solid and viable because the whole party and the entire people follow the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with unshakable revolutionary faith and sense of obligation.

The unity and cohesion of the whole party in ideology and purpose is a sure guarantee whereby our party can strengthen the internal forces of the revolution and enhance their role to the fullest measure and a powerful weapon with which it can uniformly grasp and direct the work in all spheres and domains of the revolution and construction as a leading political organisation.

It is also a source of an inexhaustible strength which enables our party to push forward the socialist construction, breaking through all obstacles.

Our unity and cohesion is the greatest asset of those we have acquired in the course of protracted and arduous revolution and a valuable gain of the revolution which was defended at the cost of blood and lives.

The party and the leader rest in the hearts of the people, the people in the heart of the leader and the leader and the party and the masses are an integral whole. Herein lie the invincible might of the Workers' Party of Korea and the inexhaustible creative potentials of the Korean people.

Full Mobilization of Production Reserves Urged

SK0802055290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0009 GMT 3 Feb 90

[NODONG SINMUN 3 February editorial: "Let Us Actively Discover and Mobilize the Reserves for Production Increase and Conservation in All Domains"]

[Text] Today the work to discover and mobilize the reserves for production increase and conservation is being waged actively and massively throughout the country. A large number of reserves which one could not imagine have been discovered.

A fine custom of producing and building more while receiving less materials, instead of demanding more materials, came into full bloom. The realities show that the party's appeal for the struggle for production increase and conservation greatly inspired the masses and that the beginning of production increase and conservation was excellent.

By inspiring today's spirit for mobilization of reserves, instead of relaxing it, we should more vigorously carry out the struggle for mobilization of reserves.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All of us should more tenaciously wage the struggle to achieve the party's slogan, "Let us all produce more by conserving materials." The work to discover and utilize all reserves for production increase and conservation including active conservation of raw materials, materials, and labor, preventing the production of defective products, enhancing the efficiency of facilities and the effective utilization of production areas, should be carried out on a large scale.

It is rewarding to mobilize the internal reserves for the struggle to promote the people's living standard and to make the nation strong and wealthy. The more one produces and conserves, the more the people's welfare will be promoted, and the more successfully the socialist construction can be accelerated.

Internal reserves are an important asset which realizes rapid growth of production without additional investment. Therefore, mobilization of internal reserves is a constant source of production increase, which is required not only at specific times but at all times.

As the economy develops, the internal reserves become greater. Thus, the issue of mobilizing the reserves will have more significance as the socialist construction advances further.

Today when the scale of economy has become very large, if only one percent of the reserves for production increase and conservation is discovered and mobilized in our national economy, this will greatly help upgrade the people's living standard. At a time when the enormous potential of our national economy has been realized, it is a more important task than ever before to superbly carry out the work of mobilizing the reserves.

Therefore, the recent party congress appealed to the entire party and all the people to wage the struggle for maximum production increase and conservation. Upholding the intentions of the party and the leader, all party members and workers should see to it that the beacon raised by the current party congress more brightly shines over the entire country.

To do this, every one of the people across the country should participate in the struggle to discover the reserves more actively and without exception. The work of discovering the reserves is not for a certain limited class of people. The reserves are related to all people and to everything.

Today when the people are struggling to effect a great upsurge in the nineties, the work of discovering the reserves is a sacred mission for all the people across the country. During the era of the great Chollima upsurge, one struggled after raising a question, "Did you ride on Chollima?" and today when our working people are registering a great upsurge of the nineties, the question, "Did you discover the reserves?" is being comprehensively put before them.

The slogan, "Did you discover the reserves?" is an excellent slogan for action which was put forward by our workers themselves to execute and glorify the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address and the decisions of the party congress. How to answer this question is an important barometer for testing the position and attitude of accepting the party's policy at present.

Today, those who can honorably answer this question are the revolutionaries and true patriots who render genuine loyalty to the party and to the revolution through practical action.

The goal set forth by our party for discovering the reserves is not some degree [yakkanui] of production increase and conservation but the maximum production increase and conservation. The more reserves one finds, the greater the contributions that he can make to the party and to the revolution. Such a person will have greater love and respect from the people.

Therefore, all functionaries and workers should put forward the question, "How many reserves did you discover?" together with the question, "Did you find the reserves?" and should actively strive to discover the maximum reserves.

Success in the work of mobilizing the reserves depends on the position and attitude of accepting the decisions of the party's plenary meeting and on how keenly one is aware of the loftiness of the party's intentions in inspiring the people to the struggle for production increase and conservation.

That our party put forward the issue of maximum production increase and conservation is designed to better implement its consistent policy for constantly upgrading our people's living standard. The idea unfolded by the party at the current plenary meeting to attain greater victory in the nineties and further enrich the people's life is endlessly lofty and sacred.

Only when one heartily accepts this lofty spirit can he discover the reserves for production increase and conservation boldly and on a large scale. All domains and all units should more keenly realize the loftiness of the party's intention to fully develop the new socialist life by more excellently building socialism according to the demand of chuche through the struggle for production increase and conservation. Thus, they should more actively advance in accomplishing the decisions of the party's plenary meeting with extraordinary high revolutionary passion. They should unanimously keep step with the fierce march of our people for production increase and conservation. No one should remain a failure in this march.

What is important in raising high the beacon of discovering and mobilizing the reserves is for the guiding functionaries to carry out the organizational and political work in a progressive manner with a new determination.

It is the functionaries who infiltrate the party's intention to inspire the people to the discovery of the reserves into the masses. The success in organizing the masses' struggle depends on the idea, the traits, and the spirit of the functionaries.

Keenly realizing the party's intention to effect the great upsurge of the nineties, all functionaries and workers should discover the maximum reserves from their domains and their units by demonstrating truly lofty revolutionary passion so that the masses undertake this work based on the revolutionary and active position.

The reserves exist in the hearts of the masses, not on the desk in an office. Generally speaking, reserves produced on the desk are worthless and lack reality. The teacher in discovering the reserves are the popular masses. Therefore, the functionaries should discover the enormous reserves by mobilizing the limitless creative ability of the masses while heartily mingling and working together with the masses.

In particular, the functionaries should turn the work of discovering and mobilizing the reserves into the work of the masses themselves and should lead them so that they actively carry out the work as the masters.

It is also important to properly carry out the work of mobilizing the reserves without delay which were discovered with great labor and toil.

Discovering the reserves is the only first step of the struggle for production increase and conservation. Just as the proverb says, "the salt will season food only when it is mixed with the food," the question is to practically mobilize the reserves.

All functionaries and workers, while carrying out the work of discovering the reserves in a bold manner, should substantively wage the organizational economic work so that the reserves, which were discovered with great effort and toil, will prove their worth.

Today when the people are resolved to effect a great new upsurge, the easy-going work style, in which one puts off the work he should accomplish today until tomorrow, should absolutely not be tolerated.

As soon as we discover the reserves, we should work out the step for mobilizing the reserves and promptly accomplish the work of mobilization. While waging the chasing

battle [chujok chon], we should persistently push ahead with the work so that the discovered reserves will bear fruit.

It is an important mission for party organizations to effect a great upsurge in their own domains and units. The success in party works carried out by party organizations should be proven by accomplishing the decisions of the party's plenary meeting.

How many reserves are discovered and mobilized in their units is one of the important traits showing success in party work. Party organizations should make all groups burn with the fervor for discovering the reserves for production increase and conservation.

The unheralded persons of merit and the new generations who made great efforts to discover more reserves should be actively brought forward, and encouraged, developed, and popularized. As shown during during the period of the great Chollima upsurge, passiveness and conservatism, which work as obstacles, may take place in the course of advance. Chollima was born amid the struggle against them.

Party organizations should repeatedly infuse the spirit of the party's plenary meeting into party members and workers so that they keenly and heartily realize this spirit. In particular, it is important to properly carry out the guidance work over the organizational and ideological life so that they live and work in conformity with the spirit of the plenary meeting.

The same as all other works, the work of mobilizing the reserves is creative work. Party organizations and functionaries should creatively organize and carry out the operations and steps for properly carrying out the work of mobilizing the reserves by using their brains [morirul ssuda] and by intuitive thinking.

Our struggle to accomplish the decisions of the party's plenary meeting is worthwhile, and the prospect is very bright.

Let us all rise more courageously in the struggle for production increase and conservation by cherishing ardent loyalty to the party and the leader, and advance to effect a great new revolutionary upsurge by loudly blowing the trumpet of the march of the nineties.

Daily on Potential of Economic Foundation

SK1102093090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article stressing that, proceeding from the lawful demand of socialist construction in our country, our party raised it as a more important matter to give play to the potential of domestic economic foundation and is wisely leading this work.

Under the title "Our Party's Correct Guidance To Give Fullest Scope to Potential of Economic Foundation", the article says:

The wise leadership of our party in vitalizing the potential of the national economic foundation finds expression, above all, in that it always makes a scientific penetration into the matured demands and lucidly elucidates the orientation and way of economic development.

The slogan "Let us make the existing economic foundation pay off through increased production and economy" put forward by our party eloquently proves once again the wise leadership of our party which indicates the most correct orientation and way in complex chains.

This slogan calling for demonstrating the might of the existing economic foundation through an all-people drive for increased production and thrift is a slogan of self-reliance to build socialism better as required by the chuche idea by enlisting the domestic potentials to the maximum.

It is because our party put forward this most correct policy and timely slogan and has led us to give a fuller scope to the superiority of our socialism and bring the new socialist life of our people into fuller blossom, actively coping with the stirring trend of history always through the maximum display of our domestic economic foundation.

The wise leadership of our party in giving full scope to the potential of the national economic foundation also lies in that it tightly grasps the national economic plans and unfolds extraordinary operations to fulfil them.

Today when the economic construction has reached a high level of development and its management and operation has become complicated, our party is paying an ever deeper attention to the planned and balanced development of the national economy and directing greater efforts of the party to it than ever before.

It sees to it that the requirements of the objective economic law are met especially in developing the national economy in a planned and balanced way.

The validity and wisdom of our party's leadership to give full scope to the potential of the domestic economic foundation finds clear demonstration also in the skilful application of the consistent demands of the basic line of socialist economic construction in conformity with the demands of developing situation and continued economic acceleration of the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy.

South Korea

Cheney To Visit Seoul To Discuss U.S. Troops

SK1002060090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0509 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Washington, D.C., Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—A high ranking U.S. Defense Department official said Friday that nothing has been decided concerning the reduction of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. The official said a reduction will not be announced while Defense Secretary Richard Cheney is in Seoul next week.

In a background briefing on Cheney's two-week tour of Asia, he said the purpose is to hold final discussions with America's allies before Cheney submits a report to Congress on security in Asia. The defense secretary's visit is not intended to suggest any course of action to the countries, the official said.

Cheney leaves Washington on Saturday and arrives in Seoul on Tuesday after a stopover in Hawaii. During his stay in Korea, until Feb. 17, Cheney will discuss the possibility of a reduction in U.S. troop strength in Korea with Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun and visit U.S. military units. He is scheduled to visit the Philippines Feb. 17-18, Hong Kong Feb. 19 and Japan Feb. 20-23.

The Defense Department official said the administration's judgement is that North Korea is a constant threat in Northeast Asia. He said South Korea and Japan should take responsibility for regional security commensurate with their economic strength. Asked about the possibility that Cheney will encourage arms reduction talks between South and North Korea when he visits Seoul, the official said it is not a matter for the United States to encourage or not.

YONHAP Cites U.S. on Korea, Shevardnadze

SK1302025890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Washington, Feb. 12 (YONHAP)—The U.S. State Department, denying that there is a concrete wall on the Southern side of the truce line dividing the Korean peninsula, said Monday it welcomed Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's call for international efforts to dismantle the "Korean wall" if he meant a wall of distrust between South and North Korea.

Asked to comment on Shevardnadze's remarks, an official in the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs said South Korean President No Tae-u has repeatedly proposed discussions with North Korea on free inter-Korean travel but that the North has suspended all dialogue with the South. The official, who wanted to remain anonymous, noted that North Korea has rejected any kind of regular exchange of personnel for the past 40 years and that a reunion of divided families, telephone calls and even correspondence have been blocked not by a physical obstacle but by North Korea's uncompromising stand. He said anyone who has traveled from Seoul to the truce village of Panmunjom knows there is no concrete wall on the Southern side of the military demarcation line. The official noted that there are anti-tank barriers beside the roads along which the North invaded the South in 1950, and said dismantling them may result in weakened deterrence against North Korean attack.

REUTER and other Western wire services quoted the Soviet foreign minister, speaking in a news conference at the end of a visit to Moscow by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on Saturday, as calling for international efforts to break down the "Korean wall" now that the Berlin Wall is being dismantled. But he was quoted by the Soviet News Agency TASS as using the words "concrete wall," causing some confusion among South Koreans.

UN Forces Command Protests Shooting Incident

SK1302105590 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1012 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] The UN Forces Command in Korea revealed that the North Korean side fired about 20 rounds from guns from a point in the Demilitarized Zone about 3 or 4 km southwest of the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom at the ROK side at around 0612 [2132 GMT on 12 feb] this morning. The command is investigating the incident.

The UN Forces Command has disclosed that the North Korean side fired for many seconds, but the ROK Army unit did not return fire. There were no injuries.

Accordingly, at around 1630 [0730 GMT] this afternoon the senior member of the UN side of the Military Armistice Commission filed a protest against the North Korean side as a result of the incident and urged the North side to investigate the incident and take measures to prevent a recurrence of such an incident.

YONHAP on Shooting Incident

SK1302142590 Seoul YONHAP in English 1416 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 (YONHAP)—North Korean guards fired about 20 rounds at their South Korean counterparts early Tuesday morning in an area 3 to 4 kilometers southwest of the Joint Security Area at the Truce Village of Panmunjom, the United Nations Command (UNC) here said. UNC officials said the shooting occurred at 6:11 a.m., KST, (21:11 GMT) and that South Koreans did not return the fire that lasted several seconds. No injuries were reported.

A UNC spokesman said an investigation was under way about whether the incident was accidental or deliberate. The spokesman added the senior UNC delegate to the Military Armistice Commission protested late in the afternoon and urged North Korea to take proper measures for such incidents never to recur.

Panmunjom, where all South-North Korean talks take place, is located in the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two Koreas.

YONHAP Reports North's Sports Proposal

SK1302135790 Seoul YONHAP in English 1339 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korean chief delegate to the inter-Korean sports talks Kim Hyong-chin Monday [12 February] requested his southern counterpart Chang Chong-sik that the South accept the North-proposed principles on the formation of a single Korean team to the Beijing Asiad, NAEWOE Press reported Tuesday.

NAEWOE, Seoul's North Korea watcher, said "Radio Chungang" in North Korea quoted Kim as saying in his telephone message to Chang that South delegates ought to appear at the next meeting after accepting the three-point preconditions tabled by the North in the ninth meeting.

During the ninth talks at a border village Feb. 7, the North demanded the two sides jointly declare that they will never send separate teams to Beijing: That Seoul withdraw its demand to exchange a memorandum guaranteeing the South and North will separately participate in the Asian Games if the joint team does not work out at the last minute: And that Seoul revoke its remarks that South Korea will do better in Beijing if it participates separately.

Kim also blamed as an unfair challenge to the whole Koreans as well as to the sportsmen the statement by Kim Chong-yol, president of the (South) Korea Olympic Committee, last Thursday that the South will get down to preparations for a separate participation unless the North shows any sincere attitute toward the formation of the proposed single team by Feb. 15, according to NAEWOE.

The North Korean chief delegate contended that whether the single Korean team is formed or not is totally up to South Korea's attitudes, it said.

Task Force Created To Plan for Military Changes

SK0802075690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has created a team to prepare contingency plans for possible changes in the military balance between South and North Korea, an informed source at the foreign ministry said Thursday.

On President No Tae-u's orders, the task force was put together early last month by the prime minister's office, the source said, speaking on condition of anonymity. The eight-member team is led by Yim Tong-won, head of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, and made up of senior working-level officials from the Foreign Ministry, Defense Ministry, National Unification Board and Economic Planning Board, he said.

"They have discussed the object, direction and strategy of arms cuts by the South and North," the official said. "But I know they have not prepared any concrete draft yet. A draft on arms reductions by the two Koreas will be made after further consultations.

"The task force will cover various issues related to relaxed tension on the Korean peninsula such as establishing an efficient method to promote inter-Korean dialogue and reunification and setting up an independent national defense system after reduction of American Forces stationed in Korea, as well as disarmament," he said.

"Under the judgement that mutual arms cuts should be preceded by a basis for relaxed tension and reunification on the peninsula, the government will actively respond to arms control initiatives," he observed. The team will recommend conclusion of a peace treaty, construction of a peace city in the demilitarized zone between the two sides, reciprocal prior notification of each military exercise and mutual invitation of observers to watch military drills, he said.

Editorial Assesses Transfer of Military Power

SK1202120090 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Feb 90 p 3

[Editorial: "The Birth of the Kim Chong-il Army"]

[Text] It seems that we are inattentive to a major change presently taking place in North Korea. The change is that the Army, which was in Kim Il-song's hands for as long as 42 years since 8 February 1948, is now being turned over to his son. Under the single-party communist dictatorship, as is the case in North Korea, party and army constitute the nucleus of political power. At the same time, they are like the two wheels of a cart.

Accordingly, only by installing himself in the post of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], which the Soviets organized 42 years ago, Kim Il-song was able to seize power at that time and could found his regime 7 months later, on 9 September. Stalin of the Soviet Union and Hitler of Nazi Germany kept a firm grip on their armies; the same is true with Kim Il-song of North Korea and Deng Xiaoping of communist China today. This is not accidental at all.

In this regard, some changes in North Korea make us nervous. The North Korean authorities last year [as published] installed hard-liner Choe Kwang in the post of the chief of general staff of the Army by replacing relatively moderate O Kuk-yol. What is even more noteworthy is that Pyongyang radio on 14 January this year extolled Kim Chong-il, implying that the prerogative of military command may be transferred to him. Pyongyang radio said: "Under Comrade Kim Chong-il's

benevolence, the People's Army has become a revolutionary college." It lauded Kim Chong-il by saying that "the KPA has been further strengthened as the ranks of loyalty and as the invincible ranks under the guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il—the great military genius."

This was not just routine praise for Kim Chong-il; rather, it implied that Kim Il-song's army is being transformed into Kim Chong-il's army. At the same time, it has also been learned that the major North Korean military commanders recently held rallies respectively at their units and vowed loyalty to Kim Chong- il.

Debates have been more frequently held to praise Kim Chong-il, the party's propaganda organizations have hailed Kim Chong-il as "a great ideologue and great theoretician," and a peak of Mt. Paektu has been named "Chong-il Peak." Thus, the transfer of power has become clear over the past two years. However, it is only this year that we heard the news of the KPA pledge of loyalty to Kim Chong-il.

What should we think of all these changes? Mr. Sin Sang-ok, who personally met Kim Chong-il, described him as a "very dangerous person" and warned that he may resort to military adventurism once he takes power. In practice, Kim Chong-il took many risks, which can vindicate the warning. The Rangoon incident and the bombing of the Korea Air passenger plane are examples.

A few days ago, the government said that it would consider disarmament between the North and South. It also said that it would organize a special policy-making group to deal with the security issue in preparation for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, and would seek the demilitarization of the Demilitarized Zone [as published]. At the same time, the government also said that it was planning to have the Korean side take over the military operational command in peacetime, as well as to replace the senior member of the Military Armistice Commission with an ROK general-grade officer. Overall, it seems that we are coming out of the cold war system and are characteristically becoming softer after being hard. This seems to be the international trend. Unfortunately, only North Korea seems to be moving backward. How can the fact that North Korea is running counter to the trend of the era be reversed? This seems to be the most important task facing us today.

Buddhist Priest To Invite DPRK Monks to South

SK1102025490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Feb 90 p 7

[Text] A U.S.-based South Korean Buddhist priest will go to Pyongyang on Feb. 15 to invite five North Korean Buddhist leaders to the South in April and to promote inter-Korean exchanges in the religion, the Chogye Order, the largest Buddhist sect in the nation, said yesterday.

Rev. So Ui-hyon, general secretary of the Chogye domination, said Rev. Sin Popta, head monk of the Kwanum Temple in Los Angeles, will be dispatched to the North to deliver invitation letters to the five North Korean Buddhists. The North Koreans will be invited to the Popchu Temple on Mt. Songni, Chungchong-pukto, for a ceremony for unveiling a huge bronze Buddha statue.

The five Buddhists are Rev. Pak Tae-ho, president of the Chonson Buddhist Federation, and the chief priests of the Pyohun Temple on Mt. Kumgang, the Pohyon Temple on Mt. Myohyang, the Yonghwa Temple in Pyongyang, and the Kwanum Pemple in Kaesong. They will be accompanied by two North Korean officials, according to So. So said their timetable for the trip was set for April 10-15.

Rev. Popta, who made his first trip to the North last summer, will leave here Tuesday and is scheduled to enter the Communist nation via Hong Kong and Beijing, So said.

South To Show 'Art-Oriented' Films From North

SK1002010490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 90 p 9

[Excerpt] North Korean films will be shown to the public in Seoul possibly from Feb. 23, the Information Center on north Korea said yesterday.
An official of the center said north Korean films will be screened in the audio-visual room of the center inside the Kwanghwamoon Post Office the last Friday of every month. "They will be shown as long as there is a large enough audience," he said.
He added, "Art-oriented films will be presented and revolutionary films such as 'Blood Sea' and 'A Maid Who Sells Flowers' will be excluded.
"'Salt,' 'A Broad-Bell Flower,' 'A Secret Messenger Who Didn't Return' and 'The Tale of Chunhyang' have been tentatively picked for showing.
"North Korean films will be screened as part of the government policy to seek ways to build mutual confidence between south and north Korea," said the official.

Monday, in a new year policy report to President No Tae-u, Minister of Unification Board Yi Hong-ku said the board would try to promote relations between the two Koreas through human, academic and cultural exchanges.
The official of the center said the number of presentations of north Korean films will be increased if necessary.
He said the venue for the movies may be changed if the number of spectators grows.
The motion picture community seems inspired by the government measure.
An official of the Motion Picture Association of Korea said, "It is desirable for the government to take measures to soften the impact which may result from cultural differences when north Korean films are made public in advance."
He said, "I hope north Korea will state south Korean films in exchange." [passage omitted]

Soviet Navigator To Assist Flight to Sakhalin

SK0802025090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] A Soviet navigator came to Korea to assist the cockpit crew of a Korean Air [KAL] passenger plane which will fly to Sakhalin Island today and bring about 120 Korean residents from there to Korea.

Sergey Slipchenko, 43, who works for Aeroflot, arrived at Kimpo International Airport on a Korean Air flight from Tokyo at 6:17 p.m. yesterday.

The navigator will board a chartered KAL flight and help KAL pilots better communicate with the Soviet air traffic controllers when the plane reaches Soviet air space near the Far Eastern island of Sakhalin, officials said. Korean Air's Boeing 727 aircraft will leave Seoul for Sakhalin this morning and will arrive at Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Airport at 11:30 a.m., becoming the first Korean carrier landing at the airport.

Asked about the Soviet military fighters downing of KAL Flight 007 with 269 people aboard in 1983, the navigator said, "It is prohibited to shoot a civilian aircraft no matter what the reason may be. I personally think it was a bad step."

Editorial Assesses Fate of Sakhalin Koreans

SK1002004090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Sakhalin Koreans' Homecoming"]

[Text] Seoul's Kimpo International Airport was a whirlpool of emotions Thursday night when a group of 120 Korean residents on the Soviet-held island of Sakhalin flew in aboard a Korean Air [KAL] jetliner at the invitation of the Korea National Red Cross (KNRC). The visitors, most of them in their 60s and 70s, held tearful reunions with their families from whom they had been forcibly separated for more than 45 years.

The homecoming of those elderly people, whose wrinkled faces bear testimony to the hard times they endured over the years, dramatize once again the tragedy of the many Koreans stranded on the ice-bound northern island in the Soviet Far East. The visiting Koreans are only the handful who had the good fortune to obtain exit permits to visit their homeland. There still remain approximately 35,000 ethnic Koreans living on the isolated northern Pacific island, most of them taken there as members of a work corps recruited and forcibly mobilized by Japanese colonial authorities during the height of World War II. Even after the war's end, they have been denied the right to visit, or return to, Korea, an example of inhumane treatment of civilians displaced against their will.

The chances of Koran expatriates there visiting Korea or returning for good have increased in recent months as a result of the perestroyka of Mikhail Gorbachev. The current group's visit owed much to a vigorous crusade being mounted by the KNRC and other humanitarian groups.

In the name of humanitarianism, those hapless Koreans who have settled on Sakhalin under peculiar circumstances, and their compatriots here, have every reason to demand their freedom of movement in and out of Sakhalin. No political barrier or diplomatic entanglement should be allowed to infringe on this fundamental freedom.

The island of Sakhalin is only a brief flight away, as was shown by the chartered KAL plane that airlifted the visiting group home. Yet, the fate of Sakhalin Koreans remains hopelessly out of our reach, hinging much on the readiness of the Soviet authorities to restore them freedom of movement and domicile, as well as on the Japanese desire to settle the tragic legacies of World War II. It is high time that all parties concerned did everything they can for the poor souls on Sakhalin.

Firms To Help USSR Convert Arms Factories

SK1302073890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0716 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union has invited South Korean firms to help it beat swords into ploughshares by converting arms factories to produce consumer goods, a source at the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said Tuesday [13 February].

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Kazakhstan proposed to officials from KOTRA's office in Moscow during a visit to the republic that Korean businesses take part in a project to turn a factory making SS-20 missiles into a plant manufacturing daily necessities, the source said.

Daewoo Group, one of Korea's largest conglomerates, was asked to help remodel a munitions plant so it could produce electronic items and personal computers while Sunkyong was requested to join a project to transform an aerospace plant into a factory to make consumer goods, according to the source, who spoke on condition of anonymity. The source said the Korean firms are now reviewing the feasibility of the projects, but declined to elaborate.

Memorandum Signed on USSR Joint Venture

SK1302011690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 90 p 6

[Text] The Soviet Union's Tsentrosoyuz (Central Union of Consumer Societies) and Korea's National Agricultural Cooperative Federation [NACF] have agreed to set up joint ventures in areas of mutual concern, including farm product processing.

The agreement came in a memorandum of understanding which was signed by Pavel Fedirko, visiting chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz, and Han Ho-son, chairman of the NACF, in Seoul yesterday.

Both sides also agreed to discuss the establishment of direct links between the Kazakh Consumer Union and the NACF in the fields of commerce, production and cooperative tourism.

In the nine-point memorandum, they decided to exchange information on the development of farm production and marketing, and the cooperative movement, changes in organizational set-up and by-laws.

The two delegations agreed to explore the possibility of developing cooperative tourism and discuss the conditions for sending to the Soviet Union two or three groups of tourists this year.

They said they will exchange regular periodicals, articles written by their leaders and others.

An NACF delegation will visit the Soviet Union next year to "facilitate cooperation," they said.

In a news conference after the signing ceremony, Fedirko expressed the hope that the two sides will set up joint ventures in foodstuffs, including beef and vegetables, nonfood consumer goods, hotel business, restaurants and shops.

Asked about the possibility of establishing a Centrosoyus branch office in Seoul, Fedirko said that relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are at the burgeoning stage.

Such a branch office could be opened here after progress is made in the field of economic cooperation, he said.

The four-member Centrosoyus delegation arrived in Seoul Saturday for a six-day visit.

Hyundai Leader Discloses Deals With USSR

SK0802080490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0715 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—Hyundai Business Group, South Korea's second largest conglomerate, will boost investments in the Soviet Union despite the rising political risk, group founder Chong Chu-yong said Thursday.

Hyundai will undertake computer production and forestry in the Soviet Far East and pursue several other tie-ups with Moscow, the 71-year-old industrialist said, predicting that the Soviet economy will evolve into a free market system. Speaking at a luncheon organized by the Korea Employers' Federation, Chong said Hyundai signed a 620 million U.S. dollar contract in December to build 10 vessels for the Soviet Union, which made a new order recently for six ships worth 350 million dollars.

Coal mining project in Svetlaya and Partizansk, both in the Far East, is going ahead on schedule and Hyundai plans to build a soap factory in the region, Chong said. Hyundai will also is ready to provide support for a Soviet project to produce business computers, unless it infringes on the export controls of Cocom (the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas), he said.

Korean Electronics Firms Target East Bloc

SK0902072890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0655 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean electronics firms have discovered unexpected demand in Yugoslavia and Poland for electronic home appliances. Encouraged by strong demand, three major makers, looking for a niche in the East Bloc to escape rising import barriers in the U.S. and West European markets, have revised their export targets upward and are setting up East-Bloc branches, industrial sources said Friday.

Consumerism is running wild in Yugoslavia as the nation, its economy stable due to monetary reforms last month, experiments with the free market system until the end of June, the sources said.

Since the start of the year, Poland has revised its 20-percent import tariffs upward to 40 percent for advanced nations and downward to 12 percent for developing nations. Korea, classified as a developing nation, has strong price competitiveness.

Gold Star Co., a major producer of electronic products, has secured orders for 50,000 color television sets, five times its exports to Yugoslavia last year, from buyers in the two nations for the first quarter. The company expects to ship more than 100,000 sets to the two nations this year and has doubled its export target for TVs for the whole East Bloc to 200,000 sets. Thanks to demand in the two nations, Gold Star hopes to sell 150,000 video cassette recorders (VCRs) in the East Bloc, up from 80,000 last year.

The firm will establish a branch in Warsaw, Poland, this month, expecting its exports to the East bloc this year to reach 200 million to 250 million U.S. dollars, up from 150 million dollars last year.

Samsung Electronics Co., another big producer, is also making inroads into the markets and has readjusted its export target for VCRs to Poland to 56,000 sets, up 86 percent from 30,000 sets, and earmarked Yugoslavia as a market for its radios and microwave ovens as well as TVs and VCRs. The company's export target to Yugoslavia is 20 million dollars, up 25 percent from last year, and to Poland 19 million dollars, up 36 percent. In total, Samsung expects its exports to East-bloc countries to soar to 220 million dollars from 90 million dollars a year ago.

Daewoo Electronics Co., the third of the three biggest home electronics makers, has lifted its export target to 240.78 million dollars, a 90 percent rise. It has already received orders worth 36.19 million dollars from buyers in Poland and 11 million dollars from Yugoslavia. Korea has set up diplomatic ties with Poland and Yugoslavia since the establishing ties with Hungary in February 1989, and has exchanged trade offices with Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Securities Firms Seek Business in East Bloc

SK0902102690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0908 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korean securities firms, following up on the warming political ties between Korea and the communist nations, are seeking to expand their business operations to the East Bloc, business sources said Friday.

Daewoo Securites Co. Became the first South Korean brokerage house to set up a business tie with the East Bloc countries by signing in November 1988 a contract with the Hungarian Credit Bank to establish a joint-venture special bank in Budapest.

The Investrade Corp., of which authorized capital is set at 100 million U.S. dollars, will buy national bonds to be issued by the Hungarian Government. Its paid-in capital will be supplied 50-50 by Daewoo and the Hungarian bank, a Daewoo spokesman said. Daewoo dispatched seven officials to Budapest on Wednesday to prepare for the bank to open for business in the first quarter of the year.

Last year, Daewoo and Krediet Bank of West Germany jointly purchased 80 million dollars worth of bonds issued by the National Bank of Hungary, and the company plans to cooperate with other European financial firms through investrade to purchase bonds issued by the governments of other communist nations, he said.

Daewoo studied the prospects for investment in China last year for its affiliates in preparation for them to investment in communist nations, including China, he said. Dongsuh Securities Co. Concluded an agreement in December 1988 with China International Economics Consultants Inc. (CIECI) to exchange investment information, a Dongsuh spokesman said.

Dongsuh is using CIECI as its partner to advise Korean firms seeking to invest in China and give legal advice and market analysis for firms seeking to set up joint-ventures in China.

Further on Securities Expansion

SK1102042490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Feb 90 p 6

[Text] Korea's securities firms are seeking to expand their business operations to the East bloc, to follow up on the warming political ties between Korea and Communist nations, business sources said yesterday.

Daewoo Securities Co. has become the first south Korean brokerage house to set up business ties with the East bloc countries by signing in November 1988 a contract with the Hungarian Credit Bank to establish a joint-venture special bank in Budapest.

The Investrade Corp., of which authorized capital is set at $100 million, will buy national bonds to be issued by the Hungarian government. Its paid-in capital will be supplied 50-50 by Daewoo and the Hungarian bank, a Daewoo spokesman said.

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Ministry Reports Increase in Crude Oil Imports

SK1002010890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 90 p 6

[Text] The nation imported 296.41 million barrels of crude oil at a cost of $4.935 billion last year, up from 261.08 million barrels and $3.85 billion in 1988, the Energy and Resources Ministry said yesterday.
The average purchase price, exclusive of freight and other expenses, was $15.81 per barrel, up from $13.89.

Korea depends entirely on imported oil for its energy needs.
Of the oil, 72.7 percent came from the Middle East, up 8.5 percentage points, and 21 percent from Asian countries including China, up 1.1 percentage points.
Spot market purchases rose from 50.2 percent of the total to 55.3 percent due to the stable international market.
This year, however, the ministry will seek to expand imports from major producers such as Saudi Arabia under long-term contracts in preference to spot-market purchases because the international price of crude shows signs of rising, a ministry official said.

Editorial Compares European, Asian Situations

SK1102034690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Feb 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Europe vs. Asia for Change"]

[Text] Last week, capping the earthshaking changes in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Communist Party leadership declared its intention to surrender its 70-year monopoly on power, making the creation of a multiparty democracy possible. Indeed, it was an event which has few parallels in terms of its impact on the history of communism, and for that matter on the entire human race this century. Mikhail Gorbachev, the architect of all this change, might have been unable to project the speed of reform when he undertook his policy of perestroyka.

All this, surely, promises more stable and even cooperative relations between the two superpowers, as well as between the previously antagonistic East and West blocs polarized under the Cold War system, which is rapidly losing out to a new era based on new thinking.

But the situation in Pacific-rim Asia remains quite different from the evolution in Europe. The recent three-day Soviet Central Committee meeting seems to have brought the European and Asian Communist blocs to the brink of a new ideological rift. China has been especially wary of the radical changes won by Gorbachev at the meeting. Beijing warned that taking a similar path in China would lead to civil war by saying that China, without the strong leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, would be splintered and the people would suffer.

North Korea, too, appears to be addressing itself to precluding the East European wave from undermining a regime propped up by extreme Stalinist rigidity. Beijing, Pyongyang and Hanoi, though slightly different in their economic policies and approaches toward the outside world, remain recalcitrant in adhering to monopolistic communist dictatorships. Two days ago, Pyongyang slammed the door on inter-Korea dialogue. It said it will boycott all talks with south Korea during Seoul's joint military exercise with America, "Team Spirit 90," this spring. The joint drill, held annually for some time for purely defensive purposes, will be reduced in scale and duration this year to adjust to timely requirements.

Actually, those Asian Communist capitals have been stepping up ideological indoctrination of their peoples—a sharp contrast to their counterparts in Europe. At least outwardly, they pretend to believe in the suitability of communism for their unique requirements distinct from Europe.

It is this backdrop that makes it difficult to transplant Europe's accommodating approach to Northeast Asia. Speaking technically, too, no systematic political or military structure, as can be found in Europe, exists in Asia for lessening East-West confrontation. The NATO and Warsaw Pact military structures, symmetries in Europe, make it easier to attempt arms control tradeoffs, prompted by the reconciliatory mood being accelerated by the East European transformations.

Moscow's possible substantial cuts in arms in Europe, coupled with the East European states' moves toward political pluralism, will greatly diminish the danger of a Soviet attack in Europe. But no similar developments have yet occurred in the Far East—either politically or militarily. This situation notwithstanding, the strategic need of the United States to pose a threat of escalation in the Pacific as a means of deterring a Soviet attack in Europe will be reduced. Theoretically, this may bespeak the fact that Washington may focus less on the threat from the Soviets in the Pacific region.

Obviously based on this and other perspectives, the United States is moving to thin out its military presence in the Pacific basin. However, in Asia, America is faced with a situation different from one in Europe where it feels compelled to visibly phase out its military presence. On the contrary, America's allies in Asia want it to remain militarily as long as possible. The quid pro quo requested by Washington is an increased share of financing the deployment of American troops.

Washington keeps asking Japan to shoulder a greater share. A Japan, anchored more loosely in the U.S. nuclear defense umbrella due to a more powerful voice, however, may cause its Asian neighbors, remembering past Japanese aggression, to harbor apprehensions. China, despite its rhetoric, seems to view America as a necessary counterweight for maintaining regional stability. This seems to be a belief shared by many of its Asia neighbors.

It is inconceivable to expect the United States to play the role of a counterweight without a tangible presence. Washington's influence, needed to promote its own national interests, is derived from performing that role. It has been only recently that U.S. officials began to publicly admit such reciprocity. Given its geopolitical position—the only American forward military presence on the East Asian continent—the Korean Peninsula is a telling example.

The situation in Northeast Asia remains far more subtle than that in Europe. For Washington, it is important to maintain its credibility through mutual understanding in order to sustain its influence, which can serve regional interests as well as its own as a balancer, a concept that will survive a changing political order. The circumstances intrinsic to Pacific-rim Asia, increasingly important in the world society, need to be taken into account.

New DLP Ruling Party Officers Announced 13 Feb

SK1302092890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0909 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 (YONHAP)—Pak Chun-pyong, the secretary-general of the outgoing ruling party, was appointed secretary-general of South Korea's new ruling party Tuesday [13 February] and Kim Tong-yong, a vice president under Kim Yong-sam in an opposition party that now is also a member of the conservative alliance, was named floor leader.

In the initial leadership line-up of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), Kim Yong-hwan, a top aide to Kim Chong-pil, the third partner in the merger that created

the DLP, became chief policy-maker. The DLP's co-leaders—President No Tae-u and former opposition party heads Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—named the key officials of the newly created party over lunch at Chongwadae, the presidential residence. The three also appointed Pak Tae-chun, chairman of the now-defunct ruling Democratic Justice Party, acting co-leader for No to give No more time to devote himself to state affairs. Old government party spokesman Pak hui-tae keeps his post with the DLP.

Secretary-General Pak is a retired general who served twice in the same post in the former government party. The soft-spoken two-term lawmaker succeeded former President Chon Tu-hwan as chief of the army security command. Floor leader Kim is a four-term legislator and long-time right arm to Kim Yong-sam, who as a self-proclaimed democratic fighter resisted the authoritarian rules of former Presidents Pak Chong-hui and Chon. He was an opposition whip early in Chon's rule.

Chief policy-maker Kim was a ranking official in the Finance and Trade-Industry Ministries before serving as Finance Minister when Pak Chong-hui implemented a growth-oriented economic policy in the 1970s. Spokesman Pak, a prosecutor for 20 years, was elected in the last general elections.

Political analysts had expected a struggle among the three factions in the power-sharing arrangement, but the first appointments went more smoothly than imagined thanks to the even distribution of posts.

The DLP will complete the legal procedures for its creation Thursday and the first caucus is due on Friday to approve the new floor leader.

Other party posts, including four deputy secretaries-general, nine deputy floor leaders and 15 vice policy-makers will be announced before Feb. 19, when an extraordinary session of the National Assembly begins. With the merger of the three parties, the ruling party has 216 of the 299 parliamentary seats against the 70 seats of the sole opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] led by Kim Tae-chung.

The remainder of the national assemblymen are independents and lawmakers who have refused to go along with the merger of their parties. Two seats are vacant.

Kim Yong-sam Discusses Role of New Party

SK1202135990 Seoul YONHAP in English 1243 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 12 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, a co-leader of the new ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), said Monday the DLP should pursue "genuinely new politics in which the people should be master and subject of the politics," by not fearing to take reforms.

The DLP should break off the past habits of enjoying the umbrella of power and change its attitude toward the people, Kim, who recently transformed himself into a ruling leader from a long-time opposition politician, said in a meeting with senior journalists here.

To the surprise of the entire nation, President No Tae-u announced last month the agreement of an unprecedented merger of a ruling and two opposition parties, and the DLP was inaugurated Feb 10 when the decision-making bodies of the three parties resolved to merge at a joint convention.

Kim said he and his Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) "tore down the bondage of hatred and conflicts," and that the government and the old ruling Democratic Justice Party should change and be born again as "new figures and new force."

Kim, who had been one of the two most outspoken opposition leaders along with his life-time rival Kim Tae-chung, argued that he himself and his RDP had struggled most toughly against the dictatorship of the assassinated president Pak Chong-hui and the Fifth Republic led by No's predecessor Chon Tu-hwan. "The reason why I gave up the career as an opposition politician and chose a new way is because I judged that it was my responsibility to the people and the nation to create a political environment in which the people live comfortably and happily," he explained before a debate session sponsored by Kwanhun Club.

Kim asserted that the previous four-party structure, under which the three opposition parties had a combined majority over the ruling DJP in the National Assembly, could not solve the crucial problems, including the economy, efficiently.

Following the presidential election late in 1987 in which No won a victory over the divided opposition, Korean voters elected more opposition candidates to the National Assembly in general elections the following year with Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy being the largest opposition party.

Both Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung ran for the presidential election, contributing to No's narrow victory.

"Therefore, I believe it is the time Korean politics, which have had nonproductive and factional elements, be reformed," Kim said. "Without casting away the confronting structure of the military dictatorship versus civilianism, the perception that the ruling party is bad and the opposition is good, and regional antagonism, we will not be able to get out of the hatred and conflicts for good," he added.

Kim Yong-sam Views Upcoming Moscow Trip

SK1302032490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, a co-leader of South Korea's giant new ruling party, places deep significance on his scheduled visit to Moscow next month, predicting a change in North Korea as a result.

"My trip to the Soviet Union slated for mid-March will have great meaning for the Soviet Union and North Korea. North Korea will inevitably change now that the Soviet Union, the suzerain communist nation, is experiencing great change," Kim said Monday [12 Feb] night.

Kim, the first leading politician from Seoul to visit Moscow, made the remarks during a question-and-answer session organized by Kwanhun Club, a fraternity of senior Korean journalists.

The former opposition leader said his second trip to Moscow will be made in his capacity as co-leader of the newly-created Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) and he has had sufficient consultation about the visit with President No Tae-u and fellow former opposition leader Kim Chong-pil, the other co-leaders of the DLP.

The Moscow visit was arranged when Kim was still head of the second largest opposition party, before his transformation from "opposition fighter" to "co-manager of state affairs" in an unprecedented merger of the government and two moderate opposition parties. Kim said senior DLP members, including some from his former party, will accompany him on the trip.

Referring to the U.S. Forces in South Korea, Kim said they are "necessary for peace on the peninsula until a proper date, if not forever." "The Korean peninsula has experienced war, but we also should meet in a positive manner and with confidence demands in the U.S. Congress for American troops to pull out," he said.

Kim flatly denied the widely circulated rumor that he will succeed No under a tacit agreement among the three DLP leaders in return for joining the party. "In connection with the leadership of the country after the merger of the three parties, I never made any agreement with President No Tae-u and co-leader Kim Chong-pil," He bluntly said.

The rumor was that Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil would take power in turn after No's term in office expires by becoming prime minister under a cabinet government system, which would replace the current presidential system after No completes his five-year term in early 1993. He said he decided to merge for the nation not for himself and denied any agreement on rewriting the constitution among the troika.

"It is only two years since we adopted the presidential system and so far, there has been no such discussion," Kim said. Kim said No proposed political realignment in June last year, when the two met to discuss the political situation, and suggested it again on Jan. 12 this year in the form of a coalition. "I told him a coalition does not work in our political environment and suggested he disband the ruling Democratic Justice Party and I my party for a fresh start. President No accepted my offer in a political summit meeting on Jan. 22 to merge the three parties," Kim said.

Kim Tae-chung Urges Cabinet Resignation

SK1002092190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 10 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung turned his offensive against the government away from politics to crime on Saturday, charging that the cabinet should resign because it has failed to protect the public from murder, robbery and arson. There has been a string of beauty parlor robberies, arson attacks and murders in Korea recently.

"If President No Tae-u continues to neglect security, the people will not tolerate it," said Kim, head of the sole opposition party in Korea, the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD).

"President No should apologize to the people and replace the cabinet, holding each cabinet minister personally responsible for failing to protect lives and property, which is the prime goal of government," Kim said. The PPD leader demanded that No pledge before the nation to restore security after conducting the reshuffle because "our society is in a state of anarchy and lacks all security."

Kim, whose party was left alone in the opposition by the merger of the two other opposition parties and the ruling party, also said the PPD will submit a resolution to the National Assembly calling for the cabinet to take responsibility if the "security vacuum" continues.

Poll Shows No Benefiting Most From Merger

SK1102014290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] Forty-four percent of Koreans are satisfied with No Tae-u's work performance as President, while a similar proportion of 43 percent think the opposite, according to a survey released by the Information Ministry yesterday.

Of 1,500 people aged 20 or higher and sampled across the country except Cheju island province, 44 percent gave high marks to No's leadership and 43 percent low marks. Eleven percent replied "so-so," said the survey by Korea Gallup Polls.

Even a quarter of those who supported No in the Dec. 16, 1988 election were dissatisfied with his way of handling state affairs.

As to the political leader who will benefit most from the merger of three parties, 58 percent cited No, 22 percent Kim Yong-sam, 4 percent Kim Chong-pil and 3 percent Kim Tae-chung.

Over 64 percent think that Kim Tae-chung will suffer greatest damage from the merger, whereas 11 percent and 5 percent pointed to Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, respectively as victims of the political restructuring initiated by No and the latter two Kims.

Sixty-two percent believe that No's leadership will be reinforced with the merger and 18 percent said that his leadership would be weakened.

Of the surveyees, 36 percent answered that the merger would lead to an ideological dichotomy in the political groupings—conservatives versus progressives as in Japan but 41 percent said not.

Seventy-two percent of 500 people who voted for No in the presidential election said that the merger would contribute to the shaping of politics afresh.

Meanwhile, 77 percent of 316 who cast ballots for Kim Tae-chung said that the merger would be a disservice to future politics.

Majority Supports Merger of Ruling Party

SK1002091390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 10 (YONHAP)—The surprise merger of the ruling party with two opposition parties was favorably received by 49.1 percent of South Korea's voters and 38.4 percent responded negaatively, according to a Korea Gallup poll. Regional differences ran deep and nearly two-thirds of the respondents said President No Tae-u had strengthened his leadership through pulling off the merger, creating a new ruling party with over two-thirds of the National Assembly seats.

The survey was conducted Jan. 29-Feb. 4 in direct interviews with 1,500 adults nationwide except in Cheju Province and was commissioned by the Information Ministry.

Over 52 percent believed the alliance will have happy consequences, such as political stability with the end of the volatile four-party system. But many feared the mega-party might monopolize power and suppress the opposition camp.

Dissent ran 79 percent among voters in the Cholla Provinces, the stronghold of Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy, now the sole opposition party. About 48 percent of those surveyed had a rosy outlook for politics while 34 percent were pessimistic.

Economy was considered as the issue benefiting most from the merger among 62.9 percent, followed by dialogue with North Korea (50.4 percent) and reunification (50.6 percent). Some 64.2 percent said No will be a better leader as a result of the merger but his current performance drew a mixed response: 44 percent said he is doing a good job while 42.5 percent said he is not.

Defense Minister Interviewed on Restructuring

SK1302014190 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 9 Feb 90 p 3

[Report on interview with Minister of National Defense Yi Sang-hun on 7 February by reporter Kim Won-hong: "Koreanization of Korean Defense as Explained by Defense Minister Yi"—place not given]

[Text] At a time when the withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in Korea is on the way to becoming an established fact, following the announcement on the closings of three U.S. Air Force bases in Korea and the reduction of about 2,000 non-combat administrative personnel, the government is now hurriedly working out plans for military restructuring, the largest ever in scale since the founding of the armed forces, with a view toward inaugurating the defense chief of staff headquarters in July. Although the goal behind the move to reorganize the military structure, whose central idea is to inaugurate the defense chief of staff headquarters as a separate entity from the current chief of staff of the three services with the former holding unified command of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, is to establish a stronger and highly effective commanding system of the armed forces, it also seems to be designed, in the long term, to establish an independent command system of our own to prepare for the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

On 7 February, following his briefing to the President on the ministry's new year projects, this reporter met with Minister of National Defense Yi Sang-hun, who is contemplating "the Koreanization of Defense," and heard him explain the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the transfer of operational control from the U.S. forces command, reorganization of military structure, and his views on arms control between the North and South.

[Kim] There have been reports that U.S. troops stationed in Korea will be partially withdrawn in addition to the closings of the three U.S. Air Force bases in Korea and the withdrawal of non-combat administration personnel. When will that happen and on what scale will the partial withdrawal be made?

[Yi] To date there has been no agreement between Korea and the United States on the pullout of U.S. ground forces stationed in Korea. The only thing we are sure of is that when U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney arrives in Seoul on 14 February as part of the preparations for a report in response to the revised Nunn-Warner bill, which the U.S. administration will have to submit to the Congress by 1 April, he is expected to ask to discuss the matter in detail. That is all we know. Even if the United States makes its plan for the additional withdrawal of forces plain, our government's principled stand is that it will have to be a phased one within the framework of not lessening current combat readiness.

Although the closings of the three U.S. Air Force bases in Korea were part of a measure to unify and abolish U.S. overseas military bases and to cut down U.S. military spending and have nothing to do with the troop withdrawal, they have created, wrongly, an impression among the people that it was the first step toward the withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in Korea.

[Kim] The military restructuring is currently being studied carefully. Is it not a measure to have the control

over the armed forces transferred as part of preparations for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea?

[Yi] The operational control over the ROK armed forces is in the hands of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command [CFC] founded in 1978. As the commander of U.S. forces stationed in the ROK also has the CFC under his control, it can be said that the commander of U.S. forces in Korea maintains operational control over ROK Armed Forces, both in war and peace. It is our understanding that even the United States has begun studying the possibility of transferring operational control over the ROK Armed Forces to the ROK Armed Forces in peace and taking over the combined command only during war. When the defense chief of staff is inaugurated as part of military restructuring, we believe that the ROK Armed Forces will be able to take over the peacetime operational control over the CFC. To be a little more specific, the working-level officials of the two countries have been studying the idea of replacing the commander of a combined ROK-U.S. ground forces unit under the command of the CFC and the senior members of the UN forces to the Military Armistice Commission with Korean generals.

The goal behind the inauguration of the defense chief of staff headquarters is to pursue "the Koreanization of Korean defense," to simplify the upper structure of the military, and reorganize the units under its command so as to have them specifically devoted to combat duty.

Its secondary objective is to ensure that the ground, air, and naval forces display united combat effectiveness following the transfer of operational control over the armed forces from the United States; improve their capabilities for united operation within the framework of the united ROK-U.S. defense system; and stay in step with the policies concerning U.S. troops stationed in Korea and with strategic changes.

[Kim] Some people are concerned about the possibility that the introduction of the defense chief of staff chairman will mean civilian control over the military will weaken and make the military dominant over the civilian sectors. What do you say to that?

[Yi] The difficulties we experienced during the 16 May and the 12 December military coup d'etats should be seen as problems caused more by the level of awareness on the part of the people and the military establishment at that time than by the problems inherent in the system then in place. Even if we institute the defense chief of staff system, one that is well practiced in the democratic countries of the West, there is no need to be concerned about the military becoming dominant over civilians, because the level of awareness on the part of the military and the people has now reached the level of awareness on the part of the people in advanced countries. On the contrary, the institution of the defense chief of staff system will divest the chiefs of staff of the three services of their massive power and allocate the military command to the chairman of the defense chief of staff and the military administration to chiefs of staff respectively. It will rather strengthen the civilian control over the military.

[Kim] Is the reorganization of the military structure not related to the changing situation on the Korean peninsula?

[Yi] The United States seems to find it necessary to redefine its policy concerning its troops stationed in Korea according to the new mood of detente and progress made in arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as the reduction in military spending. Given the role U.S. troops stationed in Korea played in deterring war on the Korean peninsula and in stabilizing the situation in Northeast Asia, there is scant chance of any drastic changes in it. However, there is a possibility that the leading role of U.S. troops in defending Korea would change to a supporting role and a possibility they would readjust their size and unified command system.

The inauguration of the defense chief of staff will enable us to effectively cope with cuts in U.S. troops stationed in Korea and the transfer of operational control over the armed forces, things that are bound to come in the not-too-distant future. At a time when the possibility of changing the role of U.S. troops stationed in Korea is keenly felt all around, the need to reorganize the command system of the ROK Armed Forces is very pressing.

[Kim] What kind of changes are expected in ties between Korea and the United States as security partners and what are the pending defense issues between the two countries?

[Yi] The relocation of the U.S. military base from Yongsan, the transfer of operational control, and sharing of defense expenditures can be cited as pending issues. As for the relocation of the Yongsan base, a joint working committee will be formed between the two countries and set in motion before the end of this year to choose a site among such places as Osan, Pyongtaek, and Taejon. With regard to the issue of sharing the defense expenditures, there is no change in our principled stand that "we will try to increase our share of upkeep for U.S. troops stationed in Korea within the framework of our ability" as agreed upon at the ROK-U.S. summit held on 15 October last year.

[Kim] My final question is whether you see any possibility of the opening in the Soviet Union and reforms in East Europe having an impact on North Korea?

[Yi] As long as China remains unchanged and as long as Kim Il-song is alive, there is scant chance of any change in North Korea. Since North Korea is superior to South Korea in military terms, there will be no such great changes as the tumbling down of the Berlin Wall. If our military power becomes overwhelmingly superior to that of North Korea, North Korea may adopt a reconciliatory policy toward the South. However, there are no signs of it at present.

Hyundai Workers Strike Protesting Penalties

SK0802022290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] Ulsan, Kyongsangnam-to—Most unionized workers at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. owned tools yesterday to protest the prosecution's demand for stiffer penalties against former union leaders.
A Hyundai Group spokesman in Seoul confirmed that about 20,000 workers left their work shops en masse at 10 a.m. a few hours after they reported for work.
Union leaders said the work stoppage is expected to continue today as the workers are to have monthly leave.

The suspension of operations came one day after a meeting of union representatives Tuesday afternoon resolved to protest the prosecution's action against two former Hyundai union leaders.
The union claimed that management used its influence in getting the prosecution to demand tougher punishment against Kim Chin-kuk, former union vice president, and another ex-union leader, O Chong-sae.
On Monday, the prosecution demanded during a hearing at the Pusan Appellate Court that Kim be sentenced to five years in prison, three years more than that demanded in a lower court.
An 8-year prison term was demanded for O instead of the earlier demand for two years' imprisonment.
The two former union leaders were charged with leading illegal union activities last March when the company was embroiled in a serious labor-management dispute.
The Hyundai spokesman, however, dismissed the allegation, saying that the prosecution demanded stiffer penalties against the two people because they were also suspected of inflicting injuries on company guards at Hyundai Engine & Machinery Co., a subsidiary of the Hyundai Business Group.
Union leaders said many shipyard workers will leave for Pusan this morning to attend an appellate court hearing for the two ex-union leaders.
Meanwhile, the Ulsan office of the Labor Ministry urged that the union immediately stop its "illegal" activities.

Management also said it will withhold the payment of wages to those who boycotted work in accordance with the principle of "no work, no pay."

Farming, Fishing Population Smaller, Older

SK0902072090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—The farming and fishing population of South Korea shrank 3 percent but grew older last year while the amount of farmland per farming family widened to 1.2 hectares, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry reported Friday. The report was compiled from a census in 2,035 sample districts nationwide with about 100 families in each area.

Korea's farming population was 6.785 million as of Dec. 1, down 486,000 from a year ago, while the fishing population numbered 41,000 fewer at 1.34 million. Korea's total population grows about 1.4 percent annually and is estimated to have reached 43.4 million as of the end of 1989.

Farming families dropped from 17.2 percent of the total number of families to 16.2 percent, falling 6.7 percent from 1.826 million to 1.772 million, while fishing families sagged 6.8 percent from 138,051 to 134,137.

The survey found that the population decrease in the farming sector left many families owning more farmland. Experts estimate that around half of Korea's farming families own farmland. The number of families owning more than 1.5 hectares jumped from 15.5 percent to 16.8 percent of the total number of farming families, while the number of families with less than 1 hectare shrank by 56,000. Families with more than 2 hectares increased 8.3 percent.

All age groups of the farming and fishing population suffered declines except for the over-60 bracket, which grew by 8,000. The population outflows were blamed on lack of opportunities for education, marriage and employment.

Uranium Sources Should Be Diversified for Stability

SK0702091690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0839 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea ought to diversify its sources of uranium to China, the Soviet Union and other regions instead of relying solely on France and the United States to secure a stable supply of cheap fuel for its reactors, the Korea Economics Institute [KEI] said in a report Wednesday [7 February].

"It is a matter of some urgency for the nation to secure dependable supplies of uranium at lower prices by taking advantage of the newly created buyer-oriented market, where spot prices are recently falling," said the report, titled "Research on Stable and Economic Fuel Supply of Nuclear Power Plants."

Nuclear power stations supplied 50.1 percent of Korea's electricity last year and the share is likely to go up, but sourcing nuclear fuel at better conditions has long been neglected, said the report, commissioned by the Korea Electric Power Corp.

For strategic short-term needs, about 60 tons of enriched uranium, enough for a one-time refill of three atomic power stations, should be stockpiled and sources should be diversified for mid-term needs, it said. Enriched uranium is used by 10 of Korea's 11 reactors.

Cogema [General Company of Nuclear Materials] of France supplies 100 percent of the fuel needed for the two Ulchin reactors and 30 percent for the four Kori and the four Yongkwang nuclear power stations (two of which are under construction). The U.S. Department of

Energy supplies the remainder. The final reactor is in Wolsong but uses normal uranium. The United States and France provide 55 percent and 45 percent, respectively, of Korea's uranium.

Current fuel supply contracts leave much room for improvement because they are disadvantageous to the buyer and protective of the seller. "For example, the price is fixed at the minimum price in the contract, and is about three times higher than the spot price," Sin Chong-sik, director of KEI's electricity policy research division, said.

As the contract with Cogema for the two Ulchin reactors expires in 1995 and that for the reactors in Kori and Yongkwang in 1996, Korea should turn to the Soviet Union and China to lower its dependence on the two big suppliers, the report recommended. The government must find a way to improve the present unequal seller-oriented contracts with the two giants, and should set up a specialized body to oversee purchasing, it said.

By the end of the decade, five more nuclear power plants, four of them using enriched uranium instead of natural uranium, will have gone into operation despite growing opposition from the nation's students, environmentalists and dissidents.

Burma

Further Reportage on Capture of Mon Headquarters

BK1302153190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] The New Mon State Party [NMSP] insurgent camp in the Three Pagodas Pass region of Mon State was attacked and destroyed by the 31st, 101st, and 106th Infantry Regiments under the supervision of the No. 2 Tactical Operations of the Southeast Military Command.

As the Defense Forces columns advanced on Three Pagodas Pass beginning from 30 January 1990, there were engagements with small insurgent units.

On 6 February, a military column of the 101st Infantry Regiment began attacking the NMSP stronghold of (Moo Kyat Seik) camp where about 100 insurgents were stationed. Since the camp straddles the border with the other country, the camp was attacked and only kept under control for the time being.

Between 0540 and 0645 on 7 February, a column from the 106th Infantry Regiment clashed with about 100 insurgents at the frontline insurgent camp at Three Pagodas Pass. The insurgents later retreated in the direction of the village of Three Pagodas Pass.

As the assault continued under the supervision of No. 2 Tactical Operations Unit on 8 February, the entire village of Three Pagodas Pass was captured at 1140.

The frontline camp of the MNSP's Thamein Barang Battalion was then attacked. Our units clashed with about 50 insurgents at 1830 and captured the camp at 0800 on 9 February. Following the capture of the camp, a battle broke out with about 100 insurgents around the camp. The fighting continued until 0800 on 10 February before the insurgent retreated to their central headquarters and the battalion headquarters.

At 0630 on 11 February, the 31st Infantry Regiment launched an assault on the Mawlamyine District Head Office of the insurgent MNSP and the other insurgent camps at the old Japanese well site. Our soldiers fought with about 50 insurgents before capturing the camps at 0900. Later, while mopping up the area, they uncovered an 80-acre compound and a 100-acre compound where the insurgent saw mills were located.

Also on 10 February, a combined column of the 31st Infantry Regiment and the 101st Infantry Regiment continued their assault on the insurgent Thamein Barang battalion headquarters, and eventually captured it at 1300 after a fierce battle with about 100 insurgents.

An assault was also launched on the MNSP central headquarters on 11 February. A fierce battle broke out at 0700 with about 100 insurgents. The insurgents retreated and fled to the other country at about 1015, and the whole of the insurgent headquarters was captured.

While the Defense Services columns were continuing their sweep of the area, a column of the 106th Infantry Regiment clashed with about 20 Karen National Union [KNU] insurgents between 0700 and 0750 to the north of Three Pagodas Pass. Our columns later captured a major saw mill of the KNU insurgents. A column from the 31st Infantry Regiment also completed the capture of the (Moo Kyat Seik) camp of the MNSP insurgents at 0700 today.

During the campaign, 20 soldiers from the Defense Forces and two frontline volunteers [people used as porters to carry munitions] laid down their lives for the country while 46 other soldiers and 10 more frontline volunteers were wounded. The Defense Forces captured one insurgent and found 40 insurgent bodies.

Also seized from the insurgents were 51 assorted weapons, five communications sets, nine walkie-talkies, over 10,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, over 150 rounds of RPG shells, and more than 50 assorted mines.

During the assault on and overrunning of the MNSP and KNU insurgent camps in the Three Pagodas Pass region, the Defense Forces captured over 3,200 tons of teak and hardwood logs and sawn timber, one winch, one power generator, one workshop, one (?motorvehicle), one boiler, three [word indistinct], two engines for the saw mill, four 6-foot circular saws, and 24 double-cut saws.

In addition, the Defense Forces captured nine buildings with corrugated roofing, over 100 camp buildings, one township hospital, five small manual saw mills, 57 sacks of rice, and over 100 sacks of paddy.

Soldiers Remain in Territory

BK1302023190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Feb 90 p 1

[By Chamlong Bunsong in Kanchanaburi]

[Excerpt] About 1,000 Burmese soldiers crossed the border and used the Thai side of Three Pagodas Pass as a springboard to attack a major Mon rebel stronghold yesterday.

Following the fall of the Mon base, the Burmese remained in Thai territory, claiming that it belonged to Burma.

A Burmese army officer showed Thai reporters a British colonial map to back up their claim that the Thai side of Three Pagodas Pass is inside Burma.

The Mon rebel headquarters at Nam Kek Village, just inside Burma opposite Kanchanaburi, about 10 kms from Three Pagodas Pass, fell to the Burmese forces following a fierce battle yesterday.

About 2,000 Thai villagers fled their homes on the Thai side of Three Pagodas Pass after the Burmese entered the Thai territory and headed for Sangkha Buri district seat, about 10 kms away. About 6,000-7,000 Mons also escaped to the Thai village of Songkaria, about 10 kms from Sangkha Buri town.

But a senior Kanchanaburi official denied that the Burmese wanted to take control of the pass from Thailand.
"At present, Thai troops have flushed out the Burmese intruders and taken positions in Thai territory to prevent further incursions," said the provincial official, who asked not to be identified.
Throughout yesterday afternoon, Burmese troops led by Col [Colonel] Chit Maung passed through Thai territory and transported supplies dropped from helicopters through the stretch of land where the three ancient pagodas are situated.
The Burmese troops also marched past a Thai Ninth Division military outpost near the pass. The Thai camp was earlier vacated without any reasons being given.

Earlier last weekend, a Mon black market camp at Three Pagodas Pass fell to the Burmese troops, paving the way for the fall of the headquarters.
A Mon rebel leader expressed surprise that Thai troops had allowed the Burmese soldiers to encroach up the pass and use Thai territory to attack the Nam Kek stronghold.
"The Burmese soldiers also painted the three pagodas white, and ironically, used Thai paint to do the job," said the rebel commander.
He said that the rebels had retreated from Nam Kek base and were forming new lines of defence with cooperation from Karen rebels operating nearby.
"We are changing our combat tactics by stretching the Burmese troops who have to occupy two areas at the same time. We expect fierce fighting shortly," he said.

A Thai wood trader said he and his colleagues were dissatisfied with the Mon rebels for levying "passage fees" for the transportation of logs from the Burmese area. The new rate is Bt [baht] 5,000 per ton of logs, a five-fold increase from the past, he said.
In neighbouring Tak, Thai troops returned three Burmese army officers, including a major, and five porters to Burmese authorities following their capture after crossing the border into an area near Mae Sot district to launch an attack on the Karen rebel stronghold of Kawmura on the night of Feb 9.
The Burmese captives boarded a boat and were seen off by Thai authorities at a pier on the Moei River at Ban Rim Moei in Mae Sot district.
A Burmese captive who was injured received treatment from the Thai authorities before he was released. The Thai side also returned Major Saw Win his 9 mm pistol. [passage omitted]

Karen Rebels Attack Personnel in Theinzeik

BK1202150190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Some 40 insurgents headed by Thamani, who holds an officer rank with the insurgent KNU's [Karen National Union's] [words indistinct], attacked our Defense Forces personnel based at the Construction Corporation's bungalow in Theinzeik village, Thaton Township. The attack was made from the east side of the village at about 0300 today.

The bungalow was burned and destroyed by the KNU insurgents, who attacked with small arms and launchers [preceding word rendered in English]. As the mobile units of our Defense Forces joined the battle, the KNU insurgents retreated eastward at 0400. Defense Forces columns are ensuing the retreating enemy force.

Air Force Commander Goes to Singapore, Thailand

BK1302144190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] A Burmese delegation headed by Major General Tin Tun, commander in chief of the Air Force, left Yangon [Rangoon] airport at 0715 today to attend the Fifth Asian Air Show in the Republic of Singapore at the invitation of Lieutenant General Winston Choo, chief of the general staff of Singapore, and to pay a goodwill visit to the Royal Thai Air Force at the invitation Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin.

Maj. Gen. Tin Tun and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Lieutenant General Than Shwe, commander in chief of the Army; Maj. Gen. Aung Ye Kyaw, adjutant general; Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, director of Defense Services Intelligence; Brig. Gen. Myo Nyunt, commander of Yangon Military Command; Colonel Abel, director of military procurement; Col. Thein Win, colonel air staff; other high-ranking military officials; and responsible officials.

Accompanying Maj. Gen. Tin Tun as members of his delegation are Col. Khin Latt, commander of Defense Services Records Office; Lieutenant Colonel Khin Maung Myint, acting commander of the 503d Airbase; Lt. Col. Min Thwin, general staff officer grade 1; and Captain Tin Hlaing Tun and Capt. Thein Naing of the Ministry of Defense.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Khmer Rouge Reported Likely To Attend Talks

BK1302063590 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0422 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Kuching, Feb 13 (BERNAMA)—The Khmer Rouge is most likely to attend the third round of informal talks on Cambodia scheduled to be held in Jakarta the end of this month.

Malaysian Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Ahmad Kamil Jaafar said Tuesday [13 February] his colleagues in Indonesia informed him that from their latest contacts with the Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian faction would be sending representatives to the meeting.

The meeting, which is aimed at finding a solution to the Cambodian conflict, will also discuss an Australian proposal as the basis of the talks, Ahmad Kamil added.

However, he could not confirm who will lead the Khmer Rouge team following news reports from Bangkok that Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan would not be attending the Jakarta informal meeting.

The Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the three factions in the United Nations-recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), had earlier said it would not attend the meeting which will bring representatives of the ASEAN nations, France, Australia and all the Cambodian factions to the conference table.

Speaking after attending an ASEAN senior officers informal meeting (SOM) here, Ahmad Kamil reiterated ASEAN's neutral stance on the issue. He said ASEAN would vigorously pursue whatever solution or formula which would ensure an early end to the Cambodian problem.

The meeting, a prelude to the two-day 8th ASEAN-European Community ministerial meeting (AEMM) beginning Friday, also discussed economic, social and political aspects of the Cambodian problem, he added. The outcome of the discussions would be conveyed to the ASEAN foreign and economic ministers who will be meeting one day before the AEMM meeting.

More than 200 delegates from the six ASEAN countries and the EC will attend the annual conference which will discuss the Asian Pacific economic market, environmental, political and timber issues, especially the logging industry and Penan issue in Sarawak.

Estate Workers, Employers Reach Agreement

BK1302111590 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] An agreement has been reached between the estate workers and their employers on suitable duties for the workers in the event of adverse weather conditions.

At a one-hour meeting chaired by Labor Minister Datuk Lim Ah Lek in Kuala Lumpur today, the Malaysian Agricultural Producers Association, MAPA, and the National Union of Plantation Workers, NUPW, had also agreed on [word indistinct] of 24-day works and wages, late tapping hours, and rate for recovery tapping.

Datuk Lim told a news conference the four issues [words indistinct], which led to some 65,000 estate workers staging a three-day nationwide strike early this month, had been resolved.

Singapore

Brunei Sultan Arrives on First State Visit

BK1202123690 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei and Her Majesty Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Zaleha have arrived in Singapore for their first state visit. They are here at the invitation of President Wee Kim Wee. They were received at Changi Airport by the minister for trade and industry, Brigadier General Lee Hsien-loong and Mrs Lee.

On arrival at the istana [palace], the royal couple were received by President Wee Kim Wee and the first lady. Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah was then given a ceremonial welcome. Their majesties then paid a courtesy call on the president and Mrs Wee Kim Wee. During the call, President Wee conferred on Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah the Order of Temasek, First Class and the Distinguished Service Order, Military. He also conferred on Prince Jefri Bolkiah, the Brunei finance minister, the Order of Nilai Utama, First Class. Sultan Bolkiah conferred on President Wee a Brunei state award, the Darjah Kerabat Laila Utama. It is the highest Brunei state award.

The prime minister and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew later called on the royal couple at the istana [words indistinct]. During the meeting, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah conferred on Mr Lee the Darjah Kerabat Laila Utama, First Class.

The first deputy prime minister and defense minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, and Mrs Goh called on the royal couple this afternoon.

Cambodia

ASEAN To Proceed With Jakarta Talks on Peace

BK1202124690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Kuching, Malaysia, Feb 12 (AFP)—The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will proceed with informal peace talks on Cambodia in Jakarta later this month despite reports of a planned boycott by the Khmer Rouge, a senior Malaysian official said Monday [12 February]. "As far as we are concerned the talks are on. Besides we have not been (officially) told that they are not coming," Ahmad Kamil Jaafar, secretary-general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, said.

The Jakarta meeting called by Indonesia is scheduled for February 26-28 to take up, among other things, an Australian proposal for a U.N. interim administration in Phnom Penh ahead of internationally supervised polls.

But a senior Thai official last week quoted Cambodian guerrilla leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk as saying that he had failed to persuade the Khmer Rouge, the dominant member of the guerrilla coalition fighting Phnom Penh, to attend the talks.

"We have examined the Australian proposal and other suggestions, including those raised at the Paris talks. We have a fairly harmonious position and will report to our foreign ministers," Mr. Kamil said.

The foreign ministers of ASEAN, grouping Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, are scheduled to meet here Thursday ahead of talks with the European Economic Community.

Besides the ASEAN members, Indonesia has also reportedly invited the four Cambodian factions and Vietnam, Laos, France and Australia to the Jakarta talks.

Hun Sen Meets Australian Fact-Finding Team

BK1302094390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] On the morning of 12 February at the Council of Ministers office, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, granted an audience to an Australian technical team led by Dr. Robert Merrilless, head of the International Organization Department of the Australian Foreign Ministry, which came to pay a courtesy call and bid farewell at the termination of its fact-finding mission in Cambodia and Vietnam.

The discussion focused on the process of the search for a settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means in accordance with the proposal by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, on the United Nations' role, and on the upcoming Jakarta informal meeting which is preparatory to the Paris international conference.

Comrade Chairman Hun Sen termed Evans' proposal an objective approach to paving the way for a settlement of the Cambodian problem. He also highly appreciated and deeply thanked Australia for its efforts in the quest for a settlement of the Cambodian problem which at present is making headway.

Dr. Merrilless briefed Comrade Hun Sen on the outcome of his team's visit to the provinces, such as Kompong Cham, Battambang, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and on his impression of the developments of the military and economic situation in Cambodia which are in sharp contrast with the enemy's fallacious, unfounded propaganda.

In conclusion, Dr. Merrilless, on behalf of the delegation expressed profound thanks to the Cambodian Government as well as authorities at all levels for their warm hospitality and close cooperation which made his delegation's mission a success.

Lao, SRV Deputy Foreign Ministers Received

BK1202150590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] According to a report from Phnom Penh, Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; and Dinh Nho Liem, first deputy foreign minister of the SRV, paid a courtesy call on Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, this morning after attending the deputy foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Phnom Penh Capital on 10 and 11 February.

Also present at the meeting were Hor Nam Hong, minister assistant to the chairman of the [Cambodian] Council of Ministers; Sok An, deputy foreign minister of Cambodia; Thongsoukkhoun, LPDR ambassador to Cambodia; and Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Cambodia.

The heads of the Lao and Vietnamese delegations asked Cambodian Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen to convey greetings from Lao and Vietnamese party and state leaders to Cambodian party and state leaders and wish the fraternal Cambodian people, who have overcome numerous difficulties, new greater victories in carrying out the tasks of defending their country and building a peaceful and independent Cambodia with national reconciliation and neutrality so as to actively contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The heads of the Lao and Vietnamese delegations also informed Hun Sen about the success of the conference, the unanimous agreement on the assessment of the regional situation, and the three countries' stand on the informal meeting on Cambodia soon to be held in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Hun Sen praised the success of the conference and expressed his firm belief that Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam and other countries to participate in the Jakarta meeting—in particular Indonesia and France, which co-chaired the Paris International Conference on Cambodia—will do their utmost for the success of the Jakarta meeting and enhance the Southeast Asian region's role in seeking an equitable, fair, and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem in compliance with the interests of every country in the region and aspirations of the world people.

Meeting Marks ICP Founding Anniversary 3 Feb

BK0302090190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] A grand meeting was held on the morning of 3 February at the Basak Riverfront Theater Hall to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP]; 3 February 1930-3 February 1990.

Attending the meeting from the presidium were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central

Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the front's National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee; and Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense.

Also present at the meeting were Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and Comrade Thongsoukkhoun Phuonsavat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Cambodia.

Attending the meeting as guests of honor were the comrade members of the party Central Committee; ministers; deputy ministers; leaders, cadres, personnel, and workers from various central ministries, departments, and units; the comrade ambassadors, charges d'affaires, advisers, and representatives of various embassies in Cambodia; Cambodian personages and compatriots living abroad who are visiting the motherland; representatives of the people's Armed Forces; monks and ethnic nationalities representatives; and a large number of Phnom Penh citizens.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Secretary General Heng Samrin stressed: Today, the entire party, Armed Forces, and Cambodian people throughout the country together with the parties, governments, and fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos are joyfully marking the 60th founding anniversary of the ICP—the predecessor of the three parties, namely the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party—in the situation where the Cambodian revolution has scored brilliant successes. These successes include the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the 7 January national day, the outcome of the party Central Committee's 10th session, the 18th session of the National Assembly—first legislature—and the many victories won by the Cambodian People's Armed Forces.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin spoke clearly about the history and progress of the party as well as the new developments related to a solution to the Cambodian problem.

The comrade general secretary called on cadres, party members, combatants, and all people to pay attention to successfully implementing the resolutions of the second national conference of party cadres, the resolutions of the party Central Committee's ninth and 10th sessions, and various other resolutions of the Central Committee by firmly adhering to the slogan: Everything is for serving the battlefield; everything is for enhancing the people's trust in the new regime.

Chea Sim Opens 3d KUFNCD Congress

BK1102134590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Speech by Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, at 10 February opening of the Third Congress of the front's Fourth National Council—recorded]

[Text] This Third Congress of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council is an event of great significance in the political life of our Cambodian society, because the front has the duty as a bridge linking the party with the people and as a firm prop of the government. The congress proceeds at a time when our national society has historically realized the key tasks in all fields, at a time when the Vietnamese Army volunteers have totally completed their noble mission in Cambodia, and when our people are in a new phase in which Cambodia's own forces must be fully responsible for the tasks of national defense and construction.

From this platform, on behalf of the congress of the front's National Council, I would like to express deepest feelings of love, respect, and admiration to all the heroic male and female combatants of the Armed Forces and our people who have strived to fulfill their tasks, fought valiantly, and won brilliant victories on the battlefield. This constitutes the sole decisive factor for the defense of the national achievements and the rebirth of our motherland and our people.

Dear participants: The past year was a year of great significance to our motherland. It was the year of self-reliance in which Cambodia's own forces had to valiantly confront the danger of the genocidal regime's return to power in order to successfully defend the lives, property, homes, rights and freedoms, interests, glorious traditions, and famous cultural values of our people under the sole shelter of the State of Cambodia—a legal state.

Our Armed Forces have grown quantitatively and qualitatively. They have the firm will to fight and dare to make sacrifices for the defense of the motherland and our people's peaceful life. The brilliant feats scored by our Armed forces following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops have caused our people to trust, love, and

respect our Armed Forces even more deeply. Our people's assistance to the front lines has concretely deepened the link between the front and the rear, and has become a movement of great national union [words indistinct]. The enemies' large-scale offensive launched in a number of regions following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers could not shake the will to fight of our cadres and combatants. On the contrary, our cadres, combatants, and people have nurtured even greater hatred against the enemies' barbarous acts. They have joined in the fight and served the fight even more valiantly. Therefore, the enemies' new schemes and attempts aimed at expanding the civil war throughout the country have failed and could not change the balance of power on the battlefield.

By holding aloft the banners of national independence, peace, and national reconciliation, under the beacon of the party leadership and with the support and assistance of the state, front, and mass organizations at all levels, our people have been struggling—displaying their lofty sense of creativity—to carry out the production drive in line with our party-state policy of expansion, and scored satisfactory achievements in all fields in the past years.

The fronts at all levels—in carrying out their roles and duties—have actively contributed to stimulating, leading, and advising the people to respect and implement the laws and the five policies set forth by the Second Congress of national cadres, and linked closely to the front lines with the spirit of great national union and firm internationalist solidarity. Meanwhile, the resolutions of the party Central Committee's 9th and 10th sessions and of the Second Congress of the KUFNCD National Council have become a concrete spearhead that the fronts at all levels had attentively strived to fulfill in 1989 and the beginning of 1990.

The KUFNCD National Council, the front organizations at all levels, and our people throughout the country are very happy to see that our party and government—through their lofty sense of responsibility for the destinies of the motherland and the people—have appropriately responded to the aspirations of our people, who want to quickly achieve peace and valiantly made concessions in the search for a political solution conducive to putting an end to the civil war in Cambodia and bringing about a genuine national reconciliation.

Evidently, the goodwilled proposal put forth by Comrade Hun Sen on 10 December 1989 has been broadly supported by the international public. Especially, the fact that our National Assembly at its recent 18th session approved in principle the role of the United Nations in the political settlement of the Cambodian problem and the universal elections constitutes a very important factor for the coming negotiations. More than ever before, the valiant concessions made by our State of Cambodia constitute the blazing of a broad and realistic trail toward reaching a reasonable, just, and comprehensive political solution to the conflict in Cambodia, which has dragged on for nearly two decades.

However, the sacred desire of our people throughout the country is that the prolonged misery of the Cambodian people caused by the genocidal Pol Pot regime must be ended through the elimination of all the possibilities of the recurrence of this regime in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people would like to express profound gratitude to the peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world who have recognized (?peace) in Cambodia and continuously contributed to opposing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime to Cambodia.

The KUFNCD National Council is firmly convinced that the constant consolidation of the great national union of the Cambodian people inside and outside the country and the increasing growth of international solidarity against the genocidal Pol Pot clique will serve as a powerful and effective front to bring about a genuine, reasonable, and just peace to the Cambodian nation and people.

Dear participants: In the past 11 years of the rebirth of our Cambodian motherland and people, the KUFNCD National Council and front organizations at all levels [words indistinct] historic mission to rescue our motherland from the danger created by the genocidal Pol Pot clique, thus restoring and developing the country in all fields. Moreover, we have passed through a most difficult stretch of road. However, we must realize that [words indistinct] our strategic goals and that we cannot avoid new difficulties and obstacles and arduous struggle on the next stretch of road. The most serious element is the threat of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Lately, this clique and its men have made a new attempt through military means.

With confidence in the sense of responsibility and fervent spirit of patriotism of all members of the front and all distinguished guests, on behalf of the presidium, I now declare the opening of the Third Congress of the KUFNCD National Council.

May the congress proceed with success for our motherland. [applause]

Heng Samrin Chairs Congress

BK1002075090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] The third congress of the fourth National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] was solemnly held at the National Assembly office this morning to review the front's performance in 1989 and to set targets for implementation in the first semester of 1990.

Present in the presidium of the congress were, among the others, Comrades Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the State of Cambodia's State Council; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Bou Thang, member of

the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of both the Council of Ministers and the KUFNCD; and Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions.

On the occasion, Comrade Chea Sim, in his speech to open the congress, highly appreciated all branches of the front throughout the country which actively exerted their utmost efforts to implement the tasks of rebuilding and defending the motherland, promoting it toward progressive and steady development. He also praised the heroic male and female combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces who have vigorously carried out their duties by courageously fighting to achieve brilliant successes on battlefields in order to defend social gains and to continue with the rebirth of our motherland and people.

In conclusion, Comrade Chea Sim urged the participants at the meeting to use all their intellectual ability to jointly review the situation and evaluate last year's shortcomings, difficulties, and advantages, as well as to draw good and important experiences for proper future implementation, contributing to promoting our society's progress and to preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Heng Samrin Closes Congress

BK1202135590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Text] The third national conference of the fourth National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] successfully wound up after two days of work at the cabinet of the National Assembly in the afternoon of 11 February.

Attending in the presidium were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia; Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Mat Ly, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; and Comrade Ros Chhun, member of the party Central Committee and chef de cabinet of the KUFNCD National Council.

Also present were some 200 members of the KUFNCD National Council; KUFNCD representatives from various central offices, ministries, provinces, and cities; and representatives of the Buddhist clergy, ethnic groups, and the Armed Forces.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin gave deeply significant advice and recommendations to all conference participants.

[Begin Heng Samrin recording] Today, the third conference of the fourth KUFNCD National Council comes to a close after deliberating for two days in an atmosphere of great solidarity and with a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the nation and people. And it has achieved a great success. All of you comrades have heard and examined the report summing up the work of the front during 1989 and the work targets to be carried out in the future. What was most worthy of praise was that all of you discussed and contributed many good views that could be used as a basis on which to bring greater efficiency to the work of our front in the current political and social life, in which all the changes require a high sense of ingenuity, dynamism, and creativeness.

At the same time, all conference participants have also displayed a great unity and determination to overcome all difficulties in fulfilling the 1990 work targets of the front. I am confident that once you return to your bases, all of you will resolutely carry out these tasks in order to meet the requirements of the new, immediate duties.

Dear comrades and friends: The year 1990 is the year in which the struggle between our side and the enemy will become most resolute and complex in the military, political, and diplomatic fields. It calls for all sectors and levels to more than ever double their efforts in order to carry out our strategic tasks. For this reason, the front committees at all levels must firmly grasp their work objectives set by the conference and must regard them as their most important political duty of most strategic significance in 1990. We must clearly determine that the factor for victory of the diplomatic struggle lies in the comprehensive real revolutionary forces and our position of superiority on the battlefield.

At present, the diplomatic struggle remains arduous and complex and is filled with difficulties caused by the fact that the other side is trying to arrange a solution that would bring the Pol Pot regime back to power in Cambodia. For this reason, we must always be on our guard, remain patient, work hard, strive to overcome all difficulties, and follow the path that we have already chosen. We must be resolute in never allowing the enemy to use the diplomatic struggle maneuvers to seize the advantage on the battlefield. Keep in mind that the building of the Armed Forces and real revolutionary forces in all fields; the building and consolidation of localities, villages, and communes; and the economic construction remain the sacred goal of our endeavors.

Dear conference participants: Stemming from the appraisal of the front's situation in 1989 and based on the work objectives for 1990 as well as the immediate, actual situation, the comrade members of the front National Council, front committees at all levels, and other mass organizations must come up with concrete work programs according to their respective expertise in

order to respond to the two common tasks: everything to serve the battlefields and everything to enhance the people's faith in our new regime.

On the basis of these two objectives, the main tasks that you, the comrades in the front National Council and front committees at all levels, must focus on are as follows:

1. Front committees and mass organizations must continue paying attention to consolidating the networks of their organizations so that they gain appropriate quality and ability to successfully carry out mass agitation work and increase the influence of the front and mass organizations within the masses of people.

2. In the political and ideological leading work, they must conduct propaganda, teaching, and explaining campaigns to enable the masses to see our comprehensive strategic position and advantage over the enemy and see our party's strategic goal, which is to firmly defend the gains of the national society and to defend and build an independent, peaceful, free, and happy Cambodian motherland.

The diplomatic struggle is only a part of the struggle to serve the aforementioned objectives. It can in no way replace the struggle on the battlefields.

Originating from that, we must stimulate the people into contributing to the consolidation of the position of strength on the battlefields—both along the border and in the interior of the country—by using the combined forces, combined means, and combined measures to attack the enemy; proselytize those people misled by enemy propaganda; flush out concealed enemy elements; and dismantle enemy forces so that they will never rear their heads again.

We must launch a propaganda campaign to educate and explain to our people so that they can see the unchanged criminal and savage nature of the genocidal clique; continue to nurture absolute hatred for the enemy and to be determined to fight and eliminate them; and stop having illusions about coexisting with them.

At the same time, we must analyze and show to the masses so that they can clearly see the true nature and crimes of the Khmer reactionaries who are operating in the ranks of Pol Pot against the Cambodian revolution—particularly Sihanouk and Son Sann, who have been cooperating with the Pol Potists and are conducting maneuvers to subvert our goodwill in the search for a truly peaceful solution for the Cambodian motherland and people.

Teach and instill in our people the spirit of pure patriotism, national pride, and sense of self-reliance. Make the people see that the Cambodian motherland is and continues to be the peaceful and happy birthplace, strong with the glorious civilization of Angkor; a place that every Cambodian has the duty to defend so that it remains independent, sovereign, peaceful, and prosperous with territorial integrity. Constantly make propaganda and give courses about the spirit of international solidarity and solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, considering this bond of solidarity as the most important factor for the revolutionary cause of our people.

3. Continue to vigorously promote the building of real forces in all fields. Front organizations at all levels must heighten their leading role by ensuring, both in essence and quality, that all front cadres become the genuine models both in revolutionary thinking and activities, thus winning the faith of the masses in our new regime.

4. It is imperative to continue paying attention to vigorously promoting the economic undertakings and living conditions of the people by advising the people to make their utmost efforts in producing rice and other crops as well as in performing other jobs, handicrafts, and services necessary to the livelihood of the people and to the development of the national economy.

5. Up to date, our party and state have had fairly sufficient principles and policies, especially the policies outlined in the second national conference of party cadres. If these policies are successfully, correctly, and fairly implemented, a great source of strength for the front will be created from among the masses of our people—for all these policies are intended to serve the interests of both the peasantry and the townspeople, as well as to meet the production and livelihood requirements of the whole society. At the same time, it is imperative to continue concretely implementing the policy toward the intellectuals by striving to set up an association of intellectuals that would conform with the situation of our new regime and the aspirations of our intellectuals. This should be done in order to muster the growing force of solidarity within the ranks of our intellectuals both at home and abroad and encourage the intellectuals to productively fulfill tasks according to their expertise and to participate in national construction and defense efforts. It is imperative to pay attention to promoting the efficiency of the work of groups of intellectuals.

In order to realize all the aforementioned tasks, from now on it is imperative not to let weaknesses and negative elements remain in any aspect of the front's undertakings. Front committees at all levels—while striving to study and understand their role and tasks and to grasp the line and policy of the party—must also closely cooperate with all party committees, administrative committees, and other mass organizations at their respective levels in order to pool their views, intellects, strengths, and possibilities and enhance the abilities and possibilities of the front within the mass agitation work.

At this important new turning point, cadres of front organizations at all levels have the greatest responsibility of creating powerful activities and a constant sense of militancy to ensure a new quality and effectiveness and

to consolidate and enhance the relationship between the party-state authorities and the masses—aimed at increasing the faith of the masses in the party and the new regime; creating unity of views, ideology, and activities; and strengthening solidarity of the whole people in the process toward consolidating the position and strength of the revolution.

I am firmly convinced that cadres of the front organizations at all levels will firmly grasp these aforementioned glorious tasks and will contribute—according to their role, duties, and prevailing local conditions—to carrying out these tasks enthusiastically, concretely, and effectively. [end recording]

Following the ceremony during which emulation banners and commendation certificates were conferred on units from the provinces and cities, Comrade Chea Sim took the floor to close the conference, stressing in his speech:

[Begin Chea Sim recording] The two-day conference of the KUFNCD National Council ends with a great success today in a joyous atmosphere of close solidarity. It has expressed the high sense of responsibility for the destiny of our nation and people—fully deserving the role of the front that represents the interests of the people, symbolizes the bridge linking the party to the people, and stands as a genuine strong bulwark of the state authorities.

Together with the party and government, the front National Council appeals to front cadres at all levels to heighten their sense of patriotism and love for the people in order to carry out the two common tasks with responsibility and great efficiency—tasks which were put forward by the 10th plenum of the party Central Committee—and to mobilize the real forces to implement the two slogans: Everything to serve the battlefields and Everything to enhance the people's faith in our new regime.

I am firmly convinced that in accordance with the invaluable counsel of Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, once you are back to your bases you must continue to strengthen and expand the spirit of fighting and overcoming all difficulties with a high sense of awakening and patriotism; developing the spirit of broad national solidarity; sharing weal and woe with the people; staying close to the people; leading, tempering, and educating the people; mustering the massive forces of the people and introducing them into the ranks of the front around the party; and organizing with a high sense of responsibility the implementation of all tasks mandated by our conference.

I wish all bonzes, presidium members, and comrades and friends present here the best of health and successes in all national construction and defense tasks. [applause]

On behalf of the presidium, I declare the third conference of our KUFNCD National Council closed. [applause] [end recording]

This ceremony wound up in an atmosphere of fraternity and profound and great solidarity.

Radio Reports on Dry Season Rice Planting

BK0202070390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] According to reports from the Agriculture Department, in this 1989-90 dry season, 160,000 hectares of dry season rice are planned nationwide. Due to attention paid by our state authorities in each locality, this year's dry season farming activities of our compatriot peasants throughout the country proceeded well and are better than the previous year.

By 27 January, over 11,000 hectares of dry season rice land had been tilled and nearly 11,400 hectares of dry season rice sowed. Nearly 13,000 hectares of various types of rice had also been broadcast and transplanted, or nearly 40 percent of the plan. Our peasants throughout the country are currently making efforts to further vigorously transplant dry season rice and take utmost care of rice transplants.

27 Jan-2 Feb Battle Activities Reported

BK1202074090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Text] During the week of 27 January to 2 February, the enemies continued to fire all types of artillery barrages on border areas in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces.

While the enemies conducted activities to endanger the people's tranquillity, our mighty and courageous Armed Forces from all units, with their resolute fighting spirit, launched operations against them, putting 200 enemy soldiers out of action, including 176 killed, eight captured, and 16 surrendered. We seized 50 firearms, 12 artillery shells, and a significant quantity of war materiel.

Recent Battle Actions in Banteay Meanchey Noted

BK2901145390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Jan 90

[Text] Our cadres and combatants of the 4th Military Region have recently conducted 55 search-and-destroy operations, east of Banteay Meanchey Province, killing 215, capturing five, and putting 218 enemy soldiers out of action. We have also forced an enemy soldier to surrender and seized 46 assorted firearms and some war material.

At present, our Armed Forces are continuing their sweeping operations against the enemies in order to maintain peace and tranquility and to prevent them from committing another genocide against the people.

6-8 Feb Battlefield Activities Reported

BK1202150090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] According to reports from the 4th Military Region, with the spirit of self-reliance in assuming themselves the task of defending the motherland and social gains, resolutely preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, our mighty and courageous Armed Forces, closely cooperating with our state authorities and people, have conducted search-and-destroy operations against and set up ambushes for the three groups of bandits who have attempted to infiltrate in our territory to wreak havoc upon our people, inflicting continuous serious setbacks on them.

As a matter of fact, at 1130 on 6 February, combatants of the 17th battalion attacked and decimated a group of Pol Potist soldiers who attempted to infiltrate Trei Nhoar commune to plunder the villagers' property, killing three and wounding five enemy soldiers and seizing five B-40 rockets and six hand grenades. We pursued the remaining bandits up to Pong Toek village.

At 1419 on 7 February, our Armed Forces from all units in Banteay Meanchey Province jointly launched a search-and-destroy operation against the enemy in an area, 12 km northeast of Svay Chek. We killed 12 enemy soldiers and seized a quantity of war materiel.

On 8 February, our state authorities and people in Ta Nai village, Bakan District, welcomed back a surrendered battalion commander who brought along a B-40 rocket launcher, a K-56 pistol, a T-71 field radio, and a number of documents.

The success of our Armed Forces in undermining the enemies' combativity, morale, and commands have increasingly generated internal conflicts within the enemies, while further expanding the position of strength and victory of the State of Cambodia, giving our people a growing confidence in the new regime.

SPK Reports Battle Activities of 13, 31 Jan

BK1002131090 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 10—On January 13, the Cambodian Armed Forces in Peam Prush commune, Phnom Kravanh, Pursat Province, some 150 km northwest of Phnom Penh, wiped out 14 enemy troops, captured 56, and wounded 13 others. They also seized 14 assorted guns.

On January 31, Cambodian Armed Forces in Treng commune, Battambang District, the same province, annihilated 30 enemy troops, wounded 13 others and seized 11 rocket launchers and a big quantity of war means.

Sihanouk's Talks With Thai Premier Reported

BK1202115590 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT 12 Feb 90

["Khmer Opposition Group's Unchanged Programme at Jakarta"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 12—Thai prime minister has declared that the Khmer opposition factions must scale down their hostilities so as to create favourable atmosphere for peace negotiations, reports TASS.

Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan received in Bangkok Friday [9 February] Prince Norodom Sihanouk who was on a ten-day unofficial visit there.

For his part, Prince Sihanouk declared that the coalition group would be ready to reduce their hostilities on the conditions that Phnom Penh government would do so.

Prince Sihanouk insisted on the necessity to cease outside military aid simultaneously to the four Khmer warring factions.

The Prince informed Thai prime minister that the chief of the "Khmer Rouge" Khieu Samphan refused to attend the meeting scheduled for this month in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta. As for Son Sann, a representative of another faction, would have no longer to participate in that meeting, but he would send delegates to the Jakarta meeting. [sentence as received]

According to Prince Sihanouk the coalition group would handle an unchanged programme at the meeting. The prince assumed the Khmer Rouge's defense by declaring that the latter have been enjoying support from the inhabitants in areas where they "liberated".

Khmer Rouge Reportedly Plans To Relocate 30,000

BK0302065590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Feb 90 p 4

[By Kokhet Chanthaloetlak]

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet—The Khmer Rouge plans to relocate about 30,000 Cambodians from several border camps in Thailand to recently-taken Cambodian territory opposite Prachin Buri and Chanthaburi, sources for the guerrilla group said yesterday.

The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the Cambodians to be repatriated would come from various camps administered by the Khmer Rouge.

Khmer Rouge troops are presently beginning preparations for the resettlement, including clearing landmines and land filling in the occupied areas, they said.

However, the communist faction is facing a serious shortage of construction materials because mass repatriation of Cambodian civilians is discouraged by the

United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), which administers relief efforts for displaced Cambodians in Thailand.

The Khmer Rouge now occupies an area parallel to Prachin Buri's Aranyaprathet district and Chanthaburi's Khao Soi Dao subdistrict.

Dozens of Khmer Rouge troops were maimed or killed while clearing landmines in the area, the sources said. [passage omitted]

More Soviet 'Materiel' Brought to Kompong Som

BK3001013890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Jan 90

[Text] On 5 January, a 10,000-tonne Soviet ship brought large- and small-size ammunition, armored vehicles, and military materiel to Kompong Som port. Two days later, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys transported 10 armored vehicles, large- and small-size ammunition, and military materiel from Kompong Som port to Phnom Penh.

This clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their masters, the Soviet Union, continue to implement an aggressive strategy to continue occupying Cambodia forever.

Bridge in Kompong Thmar Township Reportedly Cut

BK1302024490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Additional report on the attack against the Vietnamese enemy and puppet in Kompong Thmar township in Baray District, Kompong Thom battlefield]

[Text] In the 7 February attack against the Vietnamese enemy and puppets in Kompong Thmar township [Kompong Thom Province], our national resistance forces cut the 100-meter Kompong Thmar bridge which fell into the water. Many vehicles of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets are stuck in Kompong Thmar.

300 Enemy Troops 'Routed' in West Battambang

BK1302033490 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] On 7 February, the Vietnamese enemy and puppets gathered 300 of their troops to try to oppose us at Thmar Kraham, Boeng Trav, O Pong Moan, and Ta Kream in Battambang District on west Battambang town battlefield.

Upon arriving, they were routed by our national resistance forces. We killed 16 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 25 others for a total of 41 casualties. We also destroyed 21 AK's, five B-40's and B-41's, a 60-mm mortar, and seized 12 AK's, a pistol, and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

Commentary Warns of SRV's 'Last Strategy'

BK0302142390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0400 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Political commentary: "The Cambodians Should Reunite To Defeat Vietnam's Last Strategy"]

[Text] In the current national liberation struggle, the Cambodians are confronted with Vietnam's phased strategy aimed at swallowing Cambodia. Since its military invasion of Cambodia, Vietnam has tried hard to persuade with pretext and reason the Cambodian people and the international community that the Cambodian struggle against the Vietnamese is unjustified and that its military intervention to prop up a regime in Cambodia is proper.

Over the past 10 years, on top of its strategy to crush the Cambodian resistance movement by military means, Vietnam, with its pretext backed up by the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group's clamorous propaganda, has conducted all manners of maneuvers in order to divert world opinion from supporting the Cambodian resistance movement's just cause. This is because Vietnam intends to take the life of the movement, with the aim of strengthening its puppet regime in Cambodia.

So far, we have watched Vietnam stage farces of all kinds to deceive the Cambodian people and international community into believing that whatever Vietnam has done in Cambodia is fully valid. However, the world has already seen through Vietnam's fallacious maneuvers in Cambodia.

Challenging the Vietnamese strategy, the world has counterattacked by applying pressure on Vietnam while supporting the Cambodian resistance movement with the aim of forcing Vietnam to halt its invasion and expansion and to relinquish its ambition of controlling Cambodia. This strategy seriously damaged Vietnam, and eventually it had to completely withdraw its troops from Cambodia. This successful outcome is attributed to the efforts exerted by the Cambodian resistance movement and the international community. However, the Vietnamese-installed communist Heng Samrin regime always remains the vital strategic stooges of the crooked Vietnamese.

Lately, after experiencing severe punishment and stronger pressure, Vietnam has shown its flexibility toward the United Nations, contrary to its previous arrogant, obstinate stance against the world body which condemns Vietnam for its invasion of Cambodia. This could prove that Vietnam genuinely wants peace, fearing the harsh punishment being inflicted upon it by the world. Nevertheless, this could also be a trick of the evil Vietnamese.

The Cambodians should guard themselves against Vietnam. They should be watchful of the Heng Samrin regime, since this regime is Vietnam's proxy and is still firmly grasping Cambodia. It is imperative that Vietnam's last strategy be defeated and that all Cambodians,

regardless of their political leanings, maintain a logical view and correct stance on a settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The Cambodian resistance movement and the international community wish to see the Cambodian people express their desire through free elections. This position is a correct approach to set Cambodia free from the Vietnamese grasp. All Cambodians should join forces with the Cambodian resistance movement. It would be a good opportunity for Cambodia if Vietnam agreed to genuine, free elections. However, if Vietnam wants to implement its last-ditch strategy aimed at gaining international support for its puppet regime, Cambodians should bind together and continue to put stronger pressure on Vietnam until it renounces its ambition for Cambodia.

The struggle conducted by the Cambodian people will ultimately be crowned with triumph, whereas Vietnam's unjust ambition will ultimately be shamefully defeated.

Noncommunists To Attend World Education Meeting

BK3001085190 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0400 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] The two noncommunist resistance movements will send their representatives to the UN-sponsored conference on education to be held in Thailand in early March.

Ieng Muli, secretary general of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], said his front would assign (Lak Chinsavat), director of secondary education for the KPNLF, to attend the conference. However, the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia has not yet appointed anyone to the international conference, which is to take place in Bangkok on 5-9 March.

The world conference on education is sponsored by UNESCO, UNICEF, the UN Development Program, and the World Bank.

Laos

Phoumi Vongvichit Greets World Peace Council

BK0602081290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit sent a greetings message to the congress of the World Peace Council scheduled to take place in Athens, Greece, from 6 to 11 February.

The message says: On the auspicious occasion of the opening of the World Peace Council's congress, a meaningful event attracting special attention from peace- and justice-loving people worldwide, on behalf of the Lao people and Government and of my own, I extend proud congratulations and warm salutation to the congress of the World Peace Council, which, this year, is organized in Athens, the beautiful capital of Greece reputed for its history of civilization. Adhering to its principles and objectives, the World Peace Council is a broad mass organization that has gathered nations to struggle for the survival of their own and new generations, arms reduction, establishment of a new international economic order, and lasting world peace on the basis of peaceful coexistence. The World Peace Council has been tirelessly exerting efforts to overcome difficulties to achieve the noble aspiration of nations to exist in peace.

The Lao people treasure the great role of the World Peace Council and its endeavors during the past many decades and, at the same item, express gratitude to the World Peace Council for assistance and contribution to their national liberation in the past and national construction at present. I firmly believe that you will achieve satisfactory results from the congress which will essentially be meaningful to the new turning point of the World Peace Council. The Lao people will do their utmost to contribute to the implementation of the resolutions and agreements of this congress.

Phoun Sipaseut Conferred With Soviet Medal

BK0902060690 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 5 February decided to confer the international friendship medal on Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister, for his contributions to strengthening Soviet-Lao friendship and cooperation.

Japan To Provide Technical, Financial Aid

BK0702110190 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 7 (OANA-KPL)—In 1990 Japan will assist Laos in several projects including financial and technical ones. This has been finalized following the recent visit to Laos of an economic cooperation delegation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Japan is to grant an aid to be used in repairing the generator number 3 of the Nam Ngum hydropower station, in the second phase of the irrigation project at km 6 and in expanding the telephone system.

Furthermore, in technical field Japan will provide Laos with expertise by sending Japanese volunteers and accepting Lao personnel for training in Japan or in third countries. Japanese experts will also come to Laos in the framework of socioeconomic development. This involves the projects such as the Se Katam hydropower station between the provinces of Champassak, Sekong and Attopeu, a bridge construction over Nam Ngum River at Tha-ngon, the sewage system in Vientiane, the rural development project in Savannakhet Province and the disposal of rubbish in Vientiane.

Lao-Thai Joint Military Committees Meet 5 Feb

BK0902080190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 February, the joint military committees of Laos and Thailand held a regular monthly meeting with Colonel Somboun Sisavat, chairman of the the Lao-Thai Joint Military Committee, heading the Lao team and Colonel Phanlop Phlumchit, chairman of the Thai-Lao Joint Military Committee, heading the Thai team.

During the meeting held at the Na Heao District hospital in Loei Province, Thailand, the two sides informed each other of the various incidents occurring along their common border. They also consulted with each other on methods to settle these incidents and agreed to forward each side's proposals to their respective higher levels for further consideration, aimed at smoothly resolving the various problems so as to turn the common border between the two countries into a zone of genuine peace, friendship, and neighborly cooperation.

Antigovernment Radio Station Begins Broadcasting

BK1202020190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] Loei—A new shortwave radio station operated by antigovernment rebels in Laos broadcast Saturday [10 February] that 100 Hmong tribespeople had been killed when MiG fighter planes rocketted their villages earlier this month.

The radio station broadcasting to refugee camps in this northeastern province urged Laotians to join in their fight against the Pathet Lao government during a news programme Saturday.

The broadcast, in both the Hmong and Lao language, was received clearly in the Ban Winai refugee camp for Laotians in Loei's Pak Chom district between 6 and 9 am yesterday morning [as published].

Philippines

Aquino Warns U.S. of Possible Bases Departure

HK1302020390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] President Aquino warned that the Philippines might not renew its Military Bases Agreement with the United States if exploratory talks in March towards keeping the facilities will not be in Manila's interest. President Aquino did not say under what conditions her government would agree to keep the bases, but Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said financial compensation would be a big factor.

U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney who will be visiting Manila on February 19 to 20 said in Hawaii last Sunday the United States wanted to retain its military bases in the Philippines, but only under terms acceptable to Washington.

Mrs. Aquino said Manila had the option of negotiating a new agreement or talking about how the U.S. facilities will be moved out of the country.

Further Reportage on Aquino Not Meeting Cheney

Aquino Affirms Strong U.S. Ties

HK1302085090 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Press statement read by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez—in English]

[Text] As the president said yesterday, her decision not to meet with U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney is not meant as an affront in any way, but the result of reassessment that the matters Cheney wants to take up are best taken up at this time with his counterpart in our government, Secretary Ramos.

She said that our relations with the United States remain strong and firm, as sovereign allies sharing common ideals, and pursuing democratic and peaceful interests.

Senator Supports Decision

HK1202090590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Slantlines denote passage in English]

[Text] Senator Heherson Alvarez supported President Aquino's decision not to receive U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney when he visits the country on 19 February. Speaking in an interview with Deo Macalma, the senator described the decision as a cold and correct protocol response, given the current cool relations between the Philippines and the United States. He added that the president was right in adopting this stance because of the wrongs committed by the Bush government toward the Philippines.

Here is a statement by Senator Alvarez:

[Begin recording] [Alvarez] This delivers a message to the world and to our friends. It is correct, but /it is a cold and formal protocol response./ It says that the special ties or link up which we felt toward the United States in the past has disappeared. When we were in the United States during the president's state visit, Secretary Cheney paid a courtesy call to President Aquino and Secretary Manglapus and I were present. He informed us of his visit, although he was not sure of the dates. He conveyed a warm friendship for the Philippines at the time. Now, with his coming visit, our president is right if she decides not to receive him. But if we are to read between the lines, she is saying that something is missing

in the warm relationship. Hence, she is passing Secretary Cheney to Secretary Ramos. [end recording]

Senator Alvarez also clarified that the government will not seek support from the Soviet government just because U.S.-Philippines relations are not excellent at the moment.

[Begin Alvarez recording] No, our relations with the United States have not reached that stage. But we see the changing forces in the world today and the United States and the Soviet Union have a better understanding. The Soviet Union is cutting down troops in Europe and the two countries will also reduce forces. But in my view, the United States will not reduce its forces in Asia and will want to maintain the existing level here. [end recording]

Columnist Views Decision

HK1302042290 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 13 Feb 90 p 10

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Snubbing the Pentagon Chief"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney will be visiting Manila this weekend, as scheduled, but he will not be meeting with President Aquino who has refused to see him. Instead he will be meeting only with his counterpart, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. Mrs. Aquino will probably be in Baguio addressing the Philippine Military Academy graduates when he comes, and he will probably be out of Manila by the time she returns from the summer capital. Instead of staying from the 18th to the 20th, Cheney is cutting short his visit to one and a half days.

Mrs. Aquino has apparently decided to show the world that she is now the source of U.S. recognition, rather than the object of it. For someone who owes her original political existence to U.S. political intervention in the 1986 anti-Marcos coup, and her continued political survival to U.S. military intervention in the failed December coup, she is certainly displaying a lot of spunk. But somehow we cannot bring ourself to applaud the act.

For we see in it not a President's final assertion of sovereignty, which she had thrown away long ago, but rather the tantrum of a spoiled and stubborn child. The President is profoundly upset about the fact that U.S. officials have become increasingly critical of her government after the U.S. saved her from the last coup attempt. Recent U.S. official visits to Manila—notably those of Robert Gates, deputy national security adviser, and Arizona congressman Jim Kolbe—have provoked press speculations about urgent U.S. pressure on her to put some order into her unstable, incompetent and corrupt government. Unable to get back at those who have made such statements, she has apparently decided to take it out on the entire U.S. Government, and it so happens Cheney represents that government.

There is no power in the world that can compel Mrs. Aquino to give the Pentagon chief the time of day if she doesn't want to. She is under no obligation to meet with any foreign dignitary below her rank. That is her privilege. The only one she is obliged to received would be another head of state or government, assuming she does not rewrite the rules, out of pique. But the decision to snub Cheney is unusual as it is unprecedented.

Why? Because she has spent nearly four years receiving lesser foreign visitors from various parts of the world. In fact, there have been times when she seemed to specialize in receiving non-entities. Suddenly she has become discriminating and selective, and decided she has no time for the Pentagon chief.

This may not be so much a provocation as a reflection of how little she understands the requirements of statecraft, let alone statesmanship. But Washington is not obliged to look at it in this manner. As far as the U.S. is concerned, it is a slap in the face, and a public slap at that, because she has chosen not only to snub the head of the Department of Defense but above all to announce it to the world that she would have nothing to do with him on this visit.

The U.S. Secretary of Defense, like the U.S. Secretary of State, is one of the most powerful officials in the world. For good reason, he is normally welcomed by heads of state more eminent than our lady-President. That she should think him unworthy to call at the Guesthouse is at best a national embarrassment.

Concerned only about her hurt pride and her desire to get even with the outside world, Mrs. Aquino may be completely impervious to the effects of this snub. But it cheapens the country, its people, and their government. For it reveals to the whole world that the country is run by a President who decides state matters on the basis of her personal piques and pet peeves rather than considerations of the national interest. It puts everyone on notice that the country has joined the game that nations play without knowing anything about the rules and not caring to learn them. The feeling does not elevate. It enervates.

One hopes that despite the gravity of this affront, the Pentagon will have the largeness of heart to consider that Mrs. Aquino, being only four years in office, is not fully aware of the implications of her action and should therefore not be taken seriously and penalized for it. One hopes. The danger, however, is that the U.S. may not have that largeness of heart and that it may decide to hold Mrs. Aquino responsible for her act. If and when that happens, Mrs. Aquino could find herself joining the illustrious list of U.S. client regimes which found themselves in the gutter having outlived their usefulness.

Editorial Assails Refusal

HK1302042790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 13 Feb 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Hiding From the Quest"]

[Text] President Aquino will not meet with U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney on his visit to the Philippines because, in such meetings, according to her, "we talk of one thing, and afterwards something else is published in American newspapers." As a result of "our sad experience of the last two visits," Mrs. Aquino said, referring to that of Gates and Kolbe, Cheney will only see Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. Now the rumor, will be that Ramos has cleared his moves with Cheney. What those moves might be will be the grist of the rumor mills for the next few weeks.

Already U.S. defense officials in Honolulu are saying that Cheney's schedule had not been "nailed down" and "it's unsure whether we (the American) will see Mrs. Aquino or not." Why not phrase it, "whether we can see Mrs. Aquino or not?"

This can be interpreted to mean that the Americans will not be snubbed under any circumstances, and that Cheney was not interested in talking to Mrs. Aquino, anyway. Ignoring the top defense official of our only military ally and the undisputed master of the Pacific to avoid a possible misinterpretation of her meeting by the media may not necessarily work. Cheney's meeting only with Ramos and other generals may be even worse.

It has been stupidly suggested that, being a mere Cabinet official, Cheney should not expect to meet an official higher than his Philippine counterpart, Secretary Ramos. Mr. Cheney is President Bush's alter ego and if Bush were in the neighborhood, he would see Mrs. Aquino himself. As he did in Tokyo. Mr. Cheney is not a lesser official, for the does not act for himself but for the American President.

The last time this childish game of nitpicking protocol was played in Asia was when the Chinese emperor humiliated British envoys to make up for the inability of the British monarch to be personally present at the Chinese court. This was before the British navy reduced China to a puppet state. The Philippines is not China, even a decrepit 19th century China. Historically, an insistence on petty protocol has distinguished regimes shortly destined to fall.

Mrs. Aquino, however, will not see Cheney because of the possibility of media misinterpretation fanned by White House leaks.

This sensitivity to adverse publicity generated by controversial transactions or events will not wash in Washington. For the Aquino administration has not been averse to potential controversies. Just this month, for example, the Aquino administration will push through with the sale of the Tokyo-Roppongi properties by a method no one understands, involving parties no one but a select few know, and an indeterminate price that must invite speculation of kick backs to highly placed officials.

The Aquino administration seems to have no qualms about inviting a firestorm over a possible Roppongi scam, but balks at the wrong twist the newspapers may give a meeting with Cheney, although the newspapers will concede the speculative nature of their interpretations. Just like the Gates' "shape up or ship out" media storm that Mrs. Aquino has anyway ridden out, thanks to the GLOBE's inside track on that harmless meeting.

The price of top leadership are inconveniences and discomforts that must be borne. Among the least of them is a speculative press that can be set aright quite easily by a habit of candor on the part of the Guesthouse. Mr. Cheney is coming to Asia preparatory to having U.S. foreign policy attention riveted to the re-emergence of a united Germany whose parts today are far, far stronger than the constituent elements of the first German Reich. There is too the fundamental shift in the balance of forces in what was projected to be the most important battlefield of the Third World War—Europe. It is a failure of leadership not to meet Mr. Cheney before the talks on the U.S. bases begin in the summer. It is not very grown-up to hide upstairs from the guests in the living room.

Aquino Rejects Proposal To Cancel Bases Talks

HK1302050590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino had rejected a proposal by legislators to cancel the exploratory talks on the U.S. bases in the country. The president said that the talks are important to determine if a formal negotiation for a new treaty should take place and how to remove the American troops should there be no treaty reached. In a news conference yesterday in Malacanang, the president said we may not even reach the stage where we will be negotiating for a new treaty. We need the exploratory talks so that both parties may be able to determine whether there would be any progress to a new treaty being reached.

Meanwhile, a date for the exploratory talks will be issued today after a meeting by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt.

Mitra 'Unfazed' by House Anti-U.S. Bases Move

HK1302021190 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr remained unfazed by the move of several congressmen urging President Aquino to suspend exploratory talks on U.S. military bases this year until the U.S. Government complies with its commitments under the Manglapus-Shultz accord. This is the reaction of Mitra as [words indistinct] move of house members led by Negros Oriental Representative Miguel Romero asking for the immediate suspension of the forthcoming bilateral bases negotiation. Instead, Mitra emphasized that Congress has yet to come up with a solid position on whether or not the U.S. military installations, notably the Clark Air Base in Angeles City and Subic Naval Base in Olongapo

City, should still be allowed to stay in the country. Mitra said the House should make a firm decision and get together in one solid position regarding this sensitive issue.

As this developed, Representative Romero formally filed a house resolution urging President Aquino to suspend exploratory talks on the U.S. bases scheduled this year until the U.S. Government complies to its earlier commitments and to immediately transfer Philippine military camps in Manila to the 50,000-hectare Clark Air Base.

Officials Fail To Set Date for Bases Talks

HK1302091390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Report by Vic Pambuan]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt failed to set a date for the exploratory talks between the Philippines and the United States regarding the future of the U.S. military bases in the country.

In an interview following his meeting with Platt this morning, Manglapus said that they have not agreed on any specific date for the talks and relayed the reasons on behalf of Ambassador Platt:

[Begin recording in English] [Manglapus] Ambassador Platt came to see me this morning and we discussed the matter, and we're trying to arrive at a mutually acceptable date which will probably be sometime soon, within the next two months.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Manglapus] No, not yet. We have not gone into that detail.

[Reporter] Could it be said that it seems divided by the sentiments of the Philippines on the bases [words indistinct]?

[Manglapus] That is why we discussed it and we're tentatively looking at some dates which he is going to clear with Washington. Definitely, the talks will be held.

[Reporter] Have you discussed the reduction...

[Manglapus, interrupting] There was no talk about the agenda. It was just the dates that we discussed. [end recording]

Manglapus also added that he and Ambassador Platt did not discuss any agenda set for the exploratory talks.

Nation Urged To Support Aquino on Bases

HK1202043890 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Feb 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Nation Must Unite Behind Cory on Bases"]

[Text] One of the reasons we often get clobbered in our conflicts with other countries is the propensity of many of our leaders, including those who have absolutely nothing to say, to talk out of turn. Or grandstand, often at the expense of the government. Then with the muddling of issues that inevitably follows, they end up fighting each other, instead of uniting against a common enemy. And before they know it, the country has lost.

But we don't seem to learn. As things apper, the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement and related matters are about to divide us again. We may yet lose everything even before the United States makes its first serious move. Already, our legislators and other leaders of note are shouting themselves hoarse and trying to outdo each other on the issue. And all U.S. President George Bush has done so far is send some of his footmen here to try to find out from our leaders the prevailing sentiments about the continued stay of the bases after their lease expires next year.

This is why the advice of Speaker Ramon V. Mitra is very timely. A report yesterday said he called on the country's leaders to get their act together in the face of "very tough negotiations" that await us on the bases issue.

He noted that many of the country's political leaders had been criticizing President Aquino's "open-options policy" and said this would only strengthen the hand of the Americans who will naturally try to exploit the division between the President and Congress.

The Speaker was right when he said "this is Malacanang's ballgame" and that our political leaders must, therefore, unite behind the President.

We endorse his admonition to the House of Representatives to stay neutral on the issue since "it will be Ms. Aquino's position which will prevail in the end." We urge the Senate, its garrulous members, particularly, to heed the Speaker's counsel.

Of course the issue here, more than anything else, is our integrity as a nation. Are we going to allow the United States Congress to continue humiliating us with those cuts on the base rental package that the American president had committed to us in the first place? Are we going to allow the United States to pressure us, through the seemingly endless visits of Bush's flunkeys and spooks, into giving in to what they want?

Of course the answer of every self-respecting Filipino to these questions should be no.

We don't think Ms. Aquino's answer would be any different. But Ms. Aquino being the President, even our brilliant legislators must concede that she knows more about the complexities of the issues involved, because of her position.

She should, therefore, be given all the opportunity and the time to study the matter and, with the benefit of wise advice, make a decision.

We ask everyone to unite behind her.

Negros Congressman Critical of U.S. on Bases

HK1202083590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] The U.S. Government was criticized today at the House of Representatives for increasing pressures on the Philippines to extend the military bases treaty. Negros Congressman Miguel Romero cited some U.S. congressmen's excessive attention to the question of graft and corruption in the Philippines, saying that exaggeration of the issue gave the impression that it was the only problem in the country. Romero also accused the U.S. Government of launching a smear campaign against the Philippines.

Here is Romero's statement:

[Begin Romero recording in English] Not only on graft and corruption. The fact that, supposedly the government is weakening. The fact that there is continuous negative reports against the Philippines. In short, the U.S. press is building a scenario with the U.S. Government to make us look bad because of the fact that they don't want to pay us what is due us this year. They want to strengthen their position on the bargaining table. The Americans want to have the U.S. military bases here without paying us anything. Enough is enough. And therefore as I say, the Filipino people, the sole sovereign in this country, must realize that the Filipino people hold the ground. The Filipino people are the king and queen in this country because this is a democracy. [end recording]

Romero also appealed for broad support to counter U.S. pressure on the Philippines:

[Begin Romero recording in English] The entire member of the House, the Senate, the press, the media, the radio, the Filipino people should make themselves known all over the country and all over the world that we will not stand with this wish. We stand by our Constitution. We stand by our crown, the crown is the Filipino's crown represented by our president, and we support the government and we tell the U.S. to put up or shut up. [end recording]

Meanwhile, many congressmen are calling for the Aquino government to suspend exploratory talks on the future of U.S. military bases in the country.

Editorial Assails Solon's Anti-U.S. Statement

HK1202043290 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 12 Feb 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Inviting Contempt"]

[Text] Rep, Gregorio Andolana (PNB, [People's Party] North Cotabato), has proposed that we resume the Filipino-American War "to settle the conflict once and for all."

He warned that if the U.S. bases' lease is not extended, "It is not remote that they (the Americans) might support a coup to topple the Aquino government and exterminate the President." Like a cockroach. In his peculiar syntax, he added, "In coup, extermination is possible, including the assassination of the President."

To guard against the latter, and to prepare for the first, he has proposed that all ablebodied Filipinos who are destitute—workers, farmers, fishermen and slum dwellers—be mobilized as a deterrent force against a U.S. invasion. The CAFGU [Citizen's Armed Forces Gedgraphical Unit], he said, is a start and should be deployed as well against a U.S. invasion as, at present, against the NPA. [New People's Army] He thinks nothing of a two-front war.

Explaining his fears, Andolana said that the Americans would not be above "killing their own kind in the Philippines—thereby activating a so-called posse comitatus law—to justify an invasion." Panama-style.

Congressman Andolana is not alone. Sen. Wigberto Tanada, ironically on the centenary of a lucid mind (that of Recto), also warned against a Panama-style invasion of the Philippines.

This is the kind of thinking on the part of our leaders that invites the contempt of great powers, which is what we should fear most. To be disliked today does not foreclose being liked tomorrow. As World War II showed, a harsh enmity can be the prelude to a profound and meaningful friendship. So long as respect is not lost.

Andolana's and Tanada's remarks are just the sort of thing to make us despised. To even think that the U.S. would invade the country it just rescued from a military dictatorship or kill the President whose life it saved, when it could get a much better deal on the U.S. bases from a victorious junta!

There are serious grounds for a disagreement with the United States. Its reneging on the bases compensation is one. The even more mystical quality of Multilateral Aid Initiative funding for PAP is another. For these reasons, we should raise hell and make life difficult for the Americans. They will surely try to get one over us, as they do with any other government. They will use trickery and lies, as when they tried to chuck in base workers' salaries and other perks in the total bases' compensation package.

But to raise against the U.S. the very reason for which we are indebted to them—the prospect of a U.S. military intervention like the one that saved Philippine democracy on December 1—is really asking to be spat upon.

If the U.S. wants to change things in the Philippines, all it probably has to do is leave us alone in the next coup and let out the word.

Leading lights of the Philippine business community have spent a frantic week denying any part in the only effective means of catching Honasan and company—

raising the reward money. One of its most respected members, Philamlife and Far East Bank chairman Rodrigo de los Reyes, told Newsweek that, as far as Philippine business is concerned, it would be business as usual under a rightwing military junta. His candor is what we need to plan intelligently for the defense of democracy.

If sincerity is best proved by actions, if the past is any gauge of the future, if the role of the various actors in the putting down of the December coup is any indication, then Philippine democracy has few friends. The U.S. is one of them.

Whether we are coming to the end of a "special" relationship or not, it is important that we avoid inviting American contempt at this critical juncture. We want to continue to be a meaningful part of the world that the great powers will always shape. The participants in the geopolitical debate include some pretty intelligent people on all sides. We are part of the ongoing debate, and represent important interests. Let us not look like loonies beside them.

U.S.-Funded Aircraft-Tracking Facility Reported

HK1302040790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 13 Feb 90 pp 1, 6

[By Peping M. Lugay]

[Text] San Jose, Antique—Vice Governor Roberto Q. Operiano has confirmed the presence here of a new U.S.-funded military tracking installation which can monitor all aircraft passing through the Philippines.

Operiano told the CHRONICLE last week that the new military tracking installation is so "strategically" situated that it could even monitor aircraft "coming from Cam Ranh Bay."

The 100-ha. tracking facility, he said, is situated on Mt. Aliwliw in the municipality of Tobias-Fornier, formerly Dao, some 40 kms. from this capital town.

The installation is so important that it would make Antique a possible target of nuclear attacks in case of a war between the world's superpowers, the vice governor said.

He said the provincial board of Antique had invited to its session a U.S. military officer whom he refused to name to apprise the board on the tracking station's construction.

When asked by the board if the new military facility would make Antique an "enemy target," the station commander reportedly answered: "Of course, because the facility is very important."

Since early last year, there had been talks among local groups about the construction of a new U.S. military facility in the province allegedly under the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement (MBA).

But military authorities dismissed the reported presence of a tracking facility as baseless rumor, insisting that "no such thing exists."

Operiano denied suspicions that the facility is a U.S. installation or that it serves U.S. interests rather than the Philippines.

In fact, he said, the installation is being manned by one company of soldiers, all from the Philippine Air Force (PAF).

The vice governor recalled that the board raised the issue of whether or not the country really needs such an installation when it summoned the military commander.

The officer explained that the facility would not only be a big boost to the country's defense but would also help ensure the safety of aircraft passing through Philippine territory.

He informed the board that the installation would be used to monitor not only military but commercial aircraft as well.

The American officer also disclosed that the setting up of the facility was part of a plan of the Department of National Defense (DND) during the Marcos regime and that construction started way back in the late '70s.

Aquino Endorses Former MNLF Leader Candidacy

HK1202023390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Text] President Aquino visited thousands of refugees displaced by fighting in the southern Philippines yesterday and backed a former rebel to be governor of a semiautonomous Muslim region. The president shook hands with Christian and Muslim evacuees in the grounds of a school at Pikit in Maguindanao and allocated 30 million pesos for their rehabilitation.

Aquino told local officials she was supporting Zacarias Candao, a former MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] and also Maguindanao governor who returned to the government fold. Aquino called on the local military accused of taking sides in previous polls to remain neutral.

Misuari Said Willing To Talk With Aquino

HK1202101190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Report by Rey Arquiza]

[Text] Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] Chairman Nur Misuari is now willing to talk to President Aquino on condition that Mrs Aquino take the first step toward setting up a dialogue. This was today announced by Philippine Ambassador to Libya Abdul Ghafuur Madki Alonto, who is presently in Manila for a consultation. He said he was able to talk to Misuari last month

in Tripoli, in which the latter signified his willingness to talk to Aquino if she sent an invitation.

It will be recalled that last year following the passage of the Mindanao Organic Act, Misuari announced that he and the Muslim Filipinos were deceived by Aquino, adding that while Aquino is president he will not agree to any dialogue.

According to Ambassador Alonto, Misuari has changed his mind and that he now wants to hold a dialogue with the Aquino government. Alonto qouted Misuari as saying that there really is no reason to fight each other. Misuari said that Mrs Aquino should take the first step because the MNLF is allegedly the aggrieved party. In his proposal for talks, Misuari said that the Organization of Islamic Conference should participate as an observer in the dialogue.

Meanwhile, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus announced that the Philippine Ambassador to Morocco, Menandro Galinsoga, will act as the honorary ambassador to the state of Palestine. Last week, the PLO Foreign Minister ('Abd-al-Lantip 'Abd-al-Haqlui) arrived in Manila to establish the first Palestine embassy here.

Israel Urges Reconsideration of PLO Ties

HK1302100790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Feb 90 p 13

[Text] Israel has asked the Philippines to reconsider its relations with Palestine which Tel Aviv accuses of continuously training and supporting secessionist and "terror" groups in Asia.

In its press statement, however, the Israeli embassy did not say if the Palestinian state backs the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and other Muslim separatist groups here.

Last September, the Philippines formally recognized the state of Palestine.

At the United Nations headquarters in New York, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and Palestinian Foreign Minister Faruq Qadumi signed an agreement wherein the Middle East nation promised to withhold support for the MNLF and other secessionist groups in the Philippines.

Manglapus and Qadumi also renounced the "use of violence and terrorism against each other's territorial integrity, political independence and national unity and shall not interfere in each other's internal affairs."

Israeli embassy spokesman Eli Bentura said "the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) is still involved in world terrorism...therefore, one should reconsider any relations with any representative of this terrorist organization."

The PLO, Bentura said, "has not changed its violent campaign and it cannot be trusted to live up to its promises."

He said that "under the direct order of its leader, Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO has escalated terrorist attacks not only against Jews but also against Palestinian Arabs who hold different opinions to them."

"To date, around 170 Palestinians have been brutally killed by executors of the PLO in the territories," Bentura said.

The PLO, Bentura said, continues "using the tactics of ambiguity and double-talk."

"The goal of the PLO is not to reach peace in the Middle East," he said. "Their only aim is to annihilate the state of Israel."

Earlier, the Israeli embassy furnished the INQUIRER a list of Palestinian groups involved in international terrorist activities.

Aquino Rejects Plan To Amend Constitution

HK1302035290 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 13 Feb 90 p 7

[Text] After endorsing a congressional study of the proposal, President Aquino is now rejecting the plan for Congress to convene as a constituent assembly to amend the Constitution.

Mrs. Aquino suggested that legislators concentrate instead on passing more urgent bills that would benefit the poor.

The House of Representatives had made the proposal, saying the Charter needed to be amended to make it more responsive to the people's needs. Among the amendments would be one effecting a shift from the presidential to a parliamentary form of government.

Both the House of Representatives and the Senate have formed panels that will discuss the proposal.

Last week, Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. said the Executive branch was "perfectly willing to join" the congressional study on the change in the form of government.

"What you are doing is right. Let's talk about it," Mitra had quoted Mrs. Aquino as saying during their meeting last Thursday.

But yesterday, Mrs. Aquino said the solons should devote their time to passing urgent bills than to amending the Constitution.

Mrs. Aquino said she had no objections to the congressional study on the possible shift from the presidential to a parliamentary form of government. But she said she wanted to "caution our legislators that we have so many urgent problems on hand."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Aquino also said her dream "is to see an improvement in the quality of life of the Filipinos."

She said she works closely with the different sectors, among them farmers, laborers and members of the cooperatives in implementing her programs for the poor.

Aquino Appeals to Marcos Loyalists for Support

HK1302112190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Manila, Feb 13 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino on Tuesday asked officials from the home province of late dictator Ferdinand Marcos to defend her government from its enemies, officials said.

But the meeting at the presidential palace failed to resolve a key issue contested by the two camps—Mrs. Aquino's continuing ban against a Philippine burial for Mr. Marcos, who died in exile in Hawaii last year.

Mrs. Aquino met for the first time the provincial governor and 17 mayors of Ilocos Norte, a northern region where Mr. Marcos launched his political career and where officials remain loyal to the political machinery of the Marcos family.

Ilocos Norte Governor Rodolfo Farinas described the meeting as "historic," and said the group expressed support for Mrs. Aquino, who has not set foot on the province since she came to power in a popular revolt that toppled Mr. Marcos four years ago.

Mr. Farinas said they told Mrs. Aquino that "we were loyal to the government" during last December's attempted coup in Manila, which was mounted by renegade troops loyal to Mr. Marcos in alliance with other military malcontents.

Mrs. Aquino told the provincial officials that "reconciliation is a two-way process," according to her spokeswoman, Lourdes Siytangco.

"I'm doing everything for you now and please do something for me also, like defending the Constitution and respecting the flag," Mrs. Siytangco quoted the president as saying.

Mrs. Aquino pledged that "everything that has been committed to the province will be fulfilled," the spokewsoman told reporters.

Mr. Farinas, who claimed credit for initiating the meeting, said the Marcos issue was never brought up on Tuesday because "it is not the proper time to do so. We should first establish cordial relations." But Jesus Nalupta, Mayor of Mr. Marcos' hometown, Batac, said town residents still hoped that Mr. Marcos, whose remains are temporarily entombed in Honolulu, will be allowed to be buried in the Philippines.

Both sides said the continuing closure of the internatonal airport in the provincial capital Laoag and other problems were discussed.

Mrs. Aquino ordered the airport closed last year to prevent the Marcos family from returning to the Philippines, which she maintained constituted a security threat. The Ilocos Norte officials asked Mrs. Aquino to open the airport. She told them that "because of the event last December it was recommended that it remain closed," but promised to take it up with security officials, Mrs. Siytangco said.

Aquino Swears in Seven Undersecretaries

HK1302101390 Quezon City MALAYA in English 9 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] President Aquino yesterday swore into office seven undersecretaries, the chairman of the Metro Manila Authority and three other government officials.

Inducted into office were Undersecretaries Tomas Apacible and Ruben O. Fruto of the Department of Finance; Herminio Coloma and Arturo C. Corona, Department of Transportation and Communication; Arturo Mojica and Jose T. Deles Jr, Department of Agrarian Reform; and Horacio V. Paredes, Office of the Press Secretary.

Also sworn into office by the President were Mandaluyong Mayor Benjamin Abalos as chairman of the Metro Manila Authority, Noel Garth Tolentino as director general of the Public Information Agency, Ramon K. Katigbak as executive director of the Coordinating Council for the Philippine Assistance Program, and Paterno C. Bacani as associate executive trustee of the Asset Privatization Trust.

Aquino Addresses Human Rights, Union Conference

HK0902050090 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0230 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Speech by President Corazon C. Aquino at the National Conference on Trade Unions and Human Rights at the Fiesta Pavilion of the International Trade Center Complex in Roxas Boulevard, Manila; date not given—live in English]

[Text] Chairperson Mary Concepcion Bautista, Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan, Secretary Franklin Drilon, Monsignor Nico Baustista, Mr Avelino Valerio, Mr Felicisimo Joson, Your Excellencies of the Diplomatic Corps, fellow workers in government,

Ladies and gentlemen:

Addressing this national conference gives me much pleasure. Your series of regional conferences on labor, trade unions and human rights had culminated in a national gathering that can result in more tangible gains for you. I am also happy that the prime movers of this discussion come from different sectors of our society: government agencies such as the Commission on Human Rights, the Departments of Labor and Justice and our law enforcers, the Philippine Constabulary and Integrated National Police; the labor and trade union sector

led by the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] and the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council [LACC]; the academics with the University of the Philippines at the forefront; and the nongovernmental organizations participating here.

All these sectors are complementary. The right to a decent livelihood is part of the individual's rights. Indeed, one's job is very much his property which he has every right to protect within the bounds of law.

I am likewise glad to note that the TUCP and the LACC can put their differences aside to promote the cause of trade unions. The solidarity here is a manifestation that labor groups can take a united stand when their substantial interests are affected.

I understand that today, this conference will submit to me the Manila Declaration which embodies the assessment of trade union and human rights situation in the country. It is also furnishing me copies of the resolutions from participants. We in government hold these documents as a meaningful feedback mechanism. I assure you that we will consider these in the formulation of our policies and programs. For this government believes that the protection of human rights need not be sacrificed in our march to progress. It is a firm conviction that the observance of the individual's rights should go hand in hand with development.

Now, any debate on human rights should address the issue of poverty. For how can one enjoy freedom and rights if he is shackled by the chains of economic wants? As I have often said, it is this government's primary concern to promote social justice, particularly to alleviate poverty among the bottom 30 percent of our population. This I stressed in my State of the Nation address on July 24 of last year.

The record of my government bespeaks its unrelenting efforts to raise the standard of living of the workers. To approximate the living wage mandated by the Constitution, I signed in December 1987 Republic Act 6640 increasing the minimum daily wages of both the workers in the public and private sectors by 10 pesos. Then in June 1988, we passed the comprehensive agrarian reform law to improve the living conditions of our agricultural workers and in the following year, we enacted Republic Act No. 6727 further increasing the minimum wages by 30 percent.

Recently, there has been a clamor to again increase the minimum wages because of the double-digit inflation we are experiencing. While I can understand why some of you are making representation to revise the wage scale, I would like to remind you that this might be self-defeating on your part for it might trigger off more inflation. I must also remind you that increases should now be fixed through the regional tripartite wages and productivity board which we are about to constitute.

As you may be aware, this government has a number of programs to generate livelihood projects so as to reduce the rate of unemployment. We have recently enacted Republic Act Number 6810 or the Kalakalan ng 20 Law [Small Industries Law] to promote small and medium-scale enterprises in the provinces. We also recently launched a program to refocus orientation on the poor or the pro-poor to improve the standard of living in the 189 poorest municipalities of the country.

We have the Sugar Amelioration Program for the sugar workers, special credit scheme for livelihood such as the Tulong sa Tao [Assistance to People] program, and separate lending programs such as the livelihood enhancement for agricultural development or lead for agricultural workers and the DSWD's [Department of Social Welfare and Development] livelihood assistance program for the urban poor.

The economic indicators speak well for us. Our gross national product increased by 6.8 percent and 5.4 percent in 1988 and 1989, respectively. Government is trying its best to curb an impending inflation. We have for instance imposed the price control mechanism to cushion the impact of inflation, especially on the common man. Investment increased annually and industry grew by 8.6 percent in gross value added. The number of business enterprises, mostly small and medium ventures, increased by 38 percent. All these resulted in the creation of 770,000 new jobs annually or an average total of 3 million since 1985. Unemployment was reduced from 12.5 percent in 1985 to 8.5 percent in 1989, and the poverty incidence was reduced to 49 percent in 1988 from 59 percent in 1985. Although still considerably high, these are expected to drop further as soon as our countryside enterpreneurship program takes root.

Having just observed constitution week, it is most timely to point out that this historic charter guarantees, and I quote, the right of all workers to self-organization, collective bargaining and negotiations, and peaceful concerted activity including the right to strike in accordance with the law. But even prior to the Constitution's ratification, we already restored rights which the workers were deprived of during the previous regime.

In 1986, we issued Executive Order 111, allowing employees of government-owned or government-controlled corporations to organize collectively, negotiate, and participate in peaceful concerted activities in accordance with the law. This was followed by Executive Order No. 180 in 1987 and then Republic Act 6715 in 1989, the New Labor Relations Law which was meant to strengthen the rights of workers to association and collective bargaining.

Last Wednesday, I had a long and fruitful dialogue with the top leaders of the TUCP and LACC as well as the labor representatives in Congress and other government agencies. Even as they presented their grievances against the government, they also proposed alternative and possible solutions. I assured them that if they could speed up the submission of their nominees to the

regional tripartite wages and productivity board, I would forthwith create these wage-fixing mechanisms.

With regard to the appointment of labor representatives to other government bodies, this matter is already under study. I do agree that the working sector should be given a voice in the formulation of major national policies. I have also invited them to send their representatives from their ranks to join me in my trip to the provinces. This will help them acquire a broader grasp of national problems. I call upon all of you to think and act first as Filipinos, and second, as members of the labor sectors.

Now, I ask those who have accused this government of being antilabor. Are all these achievements the handiwork of an administration which has done nothing to alleviate poverty among its masses? In the workplace, the 1987 Constitution has enshrined the freedom of association for all workers, together with the corollary right of peaceable redress of grievance and collective bargaining. In the private sector, this includes the right to strike subject to limitations imposed by the state to ensure continuance of production and services. In the government, this right has not as yet been delineated by proper legislation and therefore, as ruled by both the civil service commission and the Supreme Court, public employees may not go on strike.

It is not debatable that rights are never absolute. To put it more graphically, my hand ends where your nose begins. And yet many people regard rights as unlimited and subject to no legislation. These are often claimed by workers, in particular, who, having struck illegally and being threatened with disciplinary sanctions, invoked the Constitution as the source and rationale for their illegal act. Private rights must yield to public good. Rights also have a concommittant responsibility. Rights are granted on the assumption that people are sufficiently rational as to exercise these rights without prejudicing the rights of others and of the public at large. Without the acceptance of both restraints and responsibilities, the abusive exercise of basic rights, as well as those granted by law or other social covenant, can degenerate into organized chaos in the name of democracy. This we can certainly do without.

So, now let me urge all of you, workers and employers, law enforcers and civilians alike, to be conscious of your individual rights, to stand up for them whenever necessary and never allow anyone to take them away from you, lest you lose them forever. But in the same breath, let me remind you also to be constantly aware that as much as individual rights have to be exercised, we also have individual duties to follow and laws to obey, and that collective rights take precedence over individual rights. Imbued with this attitude, we can all play our respective role in preserving industrial peace. In our stage of economic development, we badly need the infusion of capital, both domestic and foreign. How can we attract additional funding for development purposes if workers disrupt production schedules when they don't see eye to eye with their employers? I urge you to utilize all the government mechanisms at your disposal for the peaceful resolution of industrial disputes before resorting to anything drastic.

Today, this gathering celebrates two occasions: an agreement to look more closely into the observance of the rights of our workers, and the recognition of the achievements of one who was a beacon of justice and human rights, Claudio Teehankee, the late chief justice and ambassador. We dedicate this conference to the memory of the late chief justice who in his lifetime never compromised his principles of justice, freedom and the dignity of the individual. He who in the days when most men were cowed into obedience by the reigning power consistently stood his ground in defense of judicial independence and the right of free men to peacefully assemble and speak out. He who despite the not so subtle pressure to make him tow the line remained steadfast in his belief, knowing fully well the personal sacrifice he had to make in pursuit of his ideals. It is my hope that this award will move many of us in this hall to be like the late chief justice. Let this day then be the start of our emulation of the late Chief Justice Teehankee and all those whose lofty ideals and respect of the inate dignity and the rights of free men have improved the country. Let this day mark the beginning of a national awareness of workers and trade union rights.

I wish you a happy gathering. Thank you very much. [Previous two sentences spoken in Tagalog]

Aquino Approves Release of Livelihood Fund

HK1302050790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has intensified her campaign against poverty by approving more than 209 million pesos to fund livelihood programs for the so-called 30 percent Filipinos living below poverty line. The report from Tanny Rodriguez:

[Begin recording] The office of the president approved the release of the fund by the National Livelihood Support Fund during the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement between Executive Secretary Macaraig Jr and officials of several nongovernmental organizations in a simple ceremony held in Malacanang this morning.

A huge part of this fund will go to the beneficiaries of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program who despite having been granted lands have no money to develop their farms. Small groups of farmers, fishermen and drivers, and small-scale businessmen, who are mostly from the Visayas, are also beneficiaries of this fund. [end recording]

Anti-Graft Body Set Up in Defense Department

HK0702111190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Feb 90 p 7

[By staffmember Manny Mogato]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos has begun a cleanup drive in the department, creating a powerful inspectorate office to monitor and investigate graft and corruption cases against its personnel.

Ramos named defense assistant secretary for strategic assessment (Assa) lawyer Ramon Nieva to head the inspectorate office which will receive and evaluate complaints against all defense and military personnel.

The office will also investigate and recommend sanctions against personnel found guilty of violating any law, including bribery, unjust enrichment, hidden wealth, fraud, prohibited transactions, prohibited interests, malversation and illegal use of public funds or property.

Earlier, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] formed the office of Ethical Standards for Public Accountability to probe active soldiers involved in irregularities.

The creation of the anti-graft offices was apparently in response to the popular clamor among younger officers to eradicate corrupt practices in the organization.

Ramos said the new office was part of the AFP's drive to weed out scalawags in its ranks and "restore credibility in the public offices."

Ramos said the defense department inspectorate will not only focus its monitoring and investigation work on the Armed Forces but on other defense agencies such as the Veterans Office, the arsenal, the national Defense College of the Philippines (NDCP), the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), and other attached agencies.

Ramos' directive was also meant to complement Government efforts to "remove issues that are being used by military rebels to recruit and incite the soldiers to take up arms against the Government."

Ramos Clarifies Cash Rewards for Wanted Rebels

HK0602122390 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 6 Feb 90

[From the "GMA News" program]

[Text] The rebel soldiers no longer have the capacity to launch yet another attempt to overthrow the government. Speaking in a closed door briefing at the Senate, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos also said that he will release another list of coup plotters, adding that the government should take steps to ensure continued support of the administration by the people and the military.

Ramos also explained that cash rewards paid out by the military are limited to one million pesos, with the rest coming from the private sector.

[Begin Ramos recording in English, in progress] ...through the Department of National Defense. Those beyond one million pesos for the most important personalities are really voluntary offers on the part of the private sector who, of course, cannot reveal themselves. But this has been announced by General Montano. There will be some more official lists that will be coming out of the department as the investigation progresses. [end recording]

Ramos, De Villa Said To Top Kidnap List

HK0702031490 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 7 Feb 90 p 8

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Excerpts] The military yesterday said it has uncovered a plot by rebel soldiers to kidnap key Armed Forces officers as a prelude to another series of destabilization acts against the government. [passage omitted]

The targets also include officers of the Armed Forces high command and defense department led by Secretary Fidel V. Ramos and Gen. Renato S. de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff.

The report also said the rebel soldiers—most of them members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM)—have stepped up their campaign to recruit enlisted personnel for another planned coup.

One of the targets for recruitment by the rebel soldiers are the members of the AFP's largest military fraternity, the Guardian Brotherhood Inc., the report said.

The report prompted PC [Philippine Constabulary] authorities to conduct a dialogue with the members of the fraternity Monday.

Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano, PC-INP [Integrated National Police] chief, said the fugitive soldiers involved in the failed December coup are "exerting most of their efforts in convincing enlisted personnel into joining them in another attempt to topple the present leadership."

Montano said that during the last putsch, the coup leaders failed to convince junior officers to join them "that is why they are now attempting to convince the enlisted personnel." [sentence as published]

Montano confirmed receiving intelligence reports of another planned coup. However, he downplayed it as "intelligence noise" by the rightist groups.

"We have been receiving intelligence reports that Honasan's group are plotting to stage another destabilization move against the present leadership. However, all these are only intelligence reports, and we are still checking," Montano said.

Montano also belittled the rebel forces' capability to mount another coup saying, "Most of the prominent figures during the last coup and those who supported it have been arrested by joint military operatives with the help of the civilian sector."

Most senior among those being held at the PC-INP detention center is Brig. Gen. Jose Commendador, the alleged leader of the Mactan air base siege in Cebu during the height of the coup attempt.

Military Intelligence Sources Predict Coup

HK1302100390 Quezon City MALAYA in English 12 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[By Nestor Arellano]

[Text] Mutineers led by cashiered Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan plan to stage another coup in April, but like six previous attempts, this one will fail, Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, said over the weekend.

But military intelligence sources said they believe the putsch could be launched early this week, at a time that President Aquino and other top defense and military officials will be in Baguio City for the Feb. 18 graduation rites of the Philippine Military Academy [PMA]. Local elections for the Mindanao autonomous region will also be held this week, on Feb. 17. "The military will have their hands tied because of the two events, giving the rebel forces much needed advantage," the source said.

Montano told a workshop of the Philippine Futuristic Society that the near success of the December coup was due to infiltration of the PMA by known coup plotters.

Montano said the PC-INP has "lately been receiving a lot of intelligence information and hot tips indicating that they (Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People) might be planning something for April. "The intelligence noise has been so loud that the military cannot afford to take it lightly."

"We don't mind being on the alert all the time. It's better to be cautious than sorry," he said. Additional "layers" of security have been placed around camps, he said.

Montano lashed out at "military interventionists" for "brainwashing" PMA cadets to gain sympathy for their cause.

Although he stressed there was "nothing wrong with the PMA curriculum," Montano said known coup plotters have been assigned as PMA instructors. They have taken advantage of the situation by "bending the hearts and minds of PMA cadets and younger military officers to (suit) their own aspirations and political interests," Montano said.

Constabulary Arrests Alleged Coup Participant

HK1302095390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Constabulary agents have arrested a rebel soldier who participated in the failed December coup attempt in Sta. Maria, Bulacan. Based on delayed reports received today at Camp Olivas in Pampanga, rebel soldier Sergeant Alexander Legazpi was reportedly waiting for a jeepney ride when nabbed by Philippine Constabulary operatives. Legazpi was previously assigned to the Civil Relations Service in Camp Aguinaldo. The report also stated that Legazpi was with his wife Belen Gliente, and his son, when he was arrested by the authorities. Legazpi was among the rebel soldiers placed under surveillance for his attempt to take over Camp Crame's civil relations service.

Aquino Hints at Legalization of Communist Party

HK1302043790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has hinted that the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] could be legalized if it renounces the use of violence. In her weekly news conference, the president noted the political developments in the Soviet Union particularly the shift to a multiparty system, saying that even the 1987 Constitution called for a multipolitical party system. Congressman Bonifacio Gillego filed a bill last year proposing the legalization of the CPP.

Rebel Warns Against Possible U.S. Invasion

HK1002091190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Leopoldo Mabilangan alias Comrade Hector of the New People's Army [NPA] Banahaw Command, speaking in an interview with Deo Macalma, called on the people to unite against a possible invasion of the Philippines by the United States.

Here is Comrade Hector in his interview:

[Begin Comrade Hector recording] All I can say is that we are calling on the Filipino people to unite even more closely so as to be able to prepare and resist a possible invasion by the United States. We also appeal for their continued support for the NPA in order to obtain genuine freedom and democracy. [end recording]

Comrade Hector also predicted the failure of the government's reconciliation program which grants amnesty to rebel soldiers, Muslim insurgents and the NPA. He explained that as long as the problem of poverty persists, fighting will continue.

[Begin Comrade Hector recording] As long as there is poverty, fighting will continue in the Philippines. I am sure that the Aquino government's reconciliation program is a joke and will yield nothing except failure. [end recording]

Cavite Mayor Reported Killed in Ambush

HK1302091590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] The mayor of Carmona, Cavite, was ambushed and killed today, while eating at a restaurant.

According to a report by Ernie Serviento of DZRH Operation Tulong [assistance], the victim was identified as Mayor Felino Makinay. He sustained gunshot wounds, from a .45 caliber gun, to his head and various parts of his body, killing him instantly. His driver and bodyguard escaped the ambush but also sustained gunshot wounds.

Based on reports, Mayor Makinay and his group were eating at a restaurant in the Carmona exit, near the South Expressway, at about 1130 this morning, when they were approached by the suspects who suddenly fired shots at them. Mayor Makinay died instantly while his driver and bodyguard were taken to a hospital. The mayor's body was taken to Lim de Mesa funeral parlor in Sta. Rosa, Laguna.

Meanwhile, the motive behind the killing is not yet known.

De Villa Says Rebels Will Not Disrupt Polls

HK1302023590 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2300 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] The military has assured the Commission on Elections [Comelec] that the Moro National Liberation Front or the Moro Islamic Liberation Front will not disrupt the scheduled 17 February election in the Muslim Mindanao autonomous region. The assurance was announced by military officials at a command conference with the Comelec in Camp Aguinaldo. The officials, led by Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa, said that the MNLF and MILF, apart from the Communist Party and the New People's Army, will not launch any major offensive during the election period.

Meanwhile, Comelec Acting-Chairman Haydee Yorac said that the military has started deploying soldiers in various parts of the Mindanao autonomous region which are considered hot spots.

Comelec Assumes Control of Mindanao Poll Areas

HK1302105590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] The four provinces comprising of autonomous Muslim Mindanao are now under the control and administrative supervision of the Commission on Elections [Comelec] in a bid to contain the rising political tension in the area. Tony Valencia for the details:

[Begin recording] [Valencia] The decision to put Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu, and Tawitawi under the control of the poll body, stems from reports that the heated struggle between the factions of Ali Dimaporo and Zacarias Candao have caused fear and apprehension among the people. Candao is the administration's candidate for the regional gubernatorial position.

In an en banc session, the Comelec approved the control measures after it received a military report on the peace and order situation in the four provinces.

[Comelec Chairman Haydee Yorac] The Comelec took this step to reiterate to officials, both national and regional, that they may not interfere in the electoral process. Barangay officials and mayors are forbidden from bringing voters whose names do not appear on the voters' lists. That is a violation of the law. [end recording]

World Bank Grants $390 Million in New Loans

HK0602045190 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 6 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[By Rexie M. Reyes]

[Text] The World Bank is extending three loans totaling $390 million to support the government's efforts to solve the energy shortage and reduce the production costs of industry.

These three loans will partly fund the $3-billion energy project of the government which aims to give the industrial and commerce sectors a boost by increasing power generation.

The energy program is being undertaken by the government in line with its economic recovery program launched in 1983 and to help the industrial and commercial sectors meet their growth targets.

According to the World Bank, expensive and insufficient energy resources are hampering the growth of Philippine industries, businesses and transportation systems. Demand for energy grew about 40 percent between 1986 and 1988 and this is expected to grow further as the economy expands. Thus, a strong energy program is needed to support the needs of a growing industry and economy.

The $390 million is the first financing extended by the Bank to the Philippines for 1990. Of this, $200 million will help finance power-expansion investments of the national Power Corporation [NPC], $150 million will help the Philippine National Oil Company [PNOC] participate in geothermal energy development, and the remaining $40 million will support the efforts of several government energy agencies.

The NPC loan will be used to build a 300-megawatt coalfired power plant at Calaca, about 75 kilometers south of Manila; add a total of 965 megawatts to the Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao grids; development geothermal energy resources; and build new transmission lines and facilities. [as published]

The $150-million PNOC loan, meanwhile, will be used to remove bottlenecks in the refineries, streamline PNOC operations and increase its capacity for planning and implementing energy-development projects.

The third loan amounting to $40 million will be used by the National Electrification Administration, Energy

Regulatory Board and the Office of Energy Affairs to strengthen their investment, procurement and monitoring operations.

The key investments to be made under the project will first be cleared by the government and the World Bank to make sure they do not have any adverse impact on the environment.

Investments supported by the three loans are expected to result in an additional 2,260 megawatts of generating capacity. Of that total, about 610 megawatts will be provided from geothermal sources.

The World Bank loans are for 20 years, including a five-year grace period, with a various interest rate, currently 7.75 percent, linked to the cost of the Bank's borrowings. They carry an annual commitment charges of 0.25 percent on the undisbursed balances.

The government's energy sector program loan from the World Bank will be co-financed by the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

Thailand

Soviet Prime Minister Ryzhkov Continues Visit

Discusses Cooperation

BK1302042790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Feb 90 p 13

[Text] Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov yesterday responded positively to an invitation to join the Southern Seaboard development programme, and countered with overtures to Thai investors to enter joint ventures in canned seafood, textiles and garments and gems and jewellery.

The Soviet premier expressed eagerness to push for greater economic and trade cooperation with Thailand during a three-hour dinner with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani quoted Ryzhkov as saying that the Soviet Union would commence negotiations immediately on Chatchai's invitation for Russian joint investment in a deepsea port in Krabi. The Thai premier said Krabi could serve as a Soviet trade base for Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

Ryzhkov also proposed at the Oriental Hotel dinner last night that the Soviet Union might wish to offer investment funds for the gas pipeline at the long-delayed Kra Canal point.

He said there was a possibility that the Soviet Union would buy Thai raw materials to produce products for Indochinese countries, as well as forming tripartite ventures between Thailand, the Soviet Union and other Indochinese countries.

The two premiers also touched on joint venture possibilities in such areas as automobile and car tyre manufacturing and a ship maintenance centre at Laem Chabang deepsea port. Both sides agreed to undertake feasibility studies and exchanges of information through reciprocal delegations and official visits.

The Soviet premier asked the Thai side to use the Vladisvostok rail routes to transport merchandise to the Soviet Union because the expenses would be half that of the conventional routes. Chatchai proposed that the Soviets help build a hydro electricity plant on the Mekong River as Thailand is already a regular electricity buyer from Laos.

Ryzhkov has also offered to help Thailand in setting up its own satellite and to put Thai astronauts into space, to which Chatchai responded that he would like to be a candidate.

None of the proposals were discussed in detail. Suwit said, however, that the Soviet Union is prepared to permit foreign investors to hold 51 per cent in joint ventures, subject to prior approval by officials.

Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan said trade with the Soviet Union has been growing steadily and reached US$350 million (Bt [baht]8.9 billion) last year. He said the Soviet Union was asked to buy more Thai tapioca pellets, rice, natural rubber and sugar while Thailand wishes to buy Soviet machinery, fertilizer, cement and steel bars as well as raw precious metals, under countertrade arrangements.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell Thailand steel bars and rods and proposed to help build a steel smelting plant here. It also asked Thailand to host a Thai trade exhibition in Moscow.

Ryzhkov, following his visit to Thai Melon Textile Co, asked why both countries have to trade through third countries and proposed more direct trade of such things as textiles and garments which currently pass through the European Community.

A whole range of economic cooperation projects was raised and they will be followed up by a Thai-Soviet Joint Economic Cooperation Committee.

Cited on Cam Ranh Bay

BK1202165590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1649 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Feb 12 (AFP)—Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov said here Monday [12 February] that "only a squadron" of the Soviet Air Force would remain at the air and naval base at Cam Ranh Bay "at the request of the Vietnamese Government." Mr. Ryzhkov said at a press conference that "only five to six (Soviet) planes" would stay in the giant South China Sea base built in Vietnam by the United States for its forces during the war there.

Moscow said in January that it had withdrawn MiG-23 fighters and Tupolev-16 bombers from Cam Ranh Bay at the end of last year. Washington has described the facility as the most important Soviet overseas military base.

Last week, the Soviet ambassador to Thailand, Anatoliy Valkov, called on the United States to respond to the Soviet withdrawal from the base. But in his remarks on Cam Ranh Bay, Mr. Ryzhkov did not make a specific reference to the United States, only saying that "military confrontation was still high" in the Asia-Pacific region. Remarks by Ambassador Valkov and other Soviet officials have suggested that the Soviet Union hoped the withdrawal from Cam Ranh Bay would put pressure on Washington to reduce its military presence in the region.

Mr. Ryzhkov's press conference capped a two-day visit here for talks with his Thai counterpart, Chatchai Chunhawan, on Cambodia and on expanding bilateral economic and trade relations. Mr. Ryzhkov, the first Soviet premier to visit Thailand, was to leave shortly afterwards for Australia. He was also to visit Singapore before returning home.

Mr. Ryzhkov said there was a large measure of agreement between the Soviet Union and Thailand on Cambodia, where a tripartite guerrilla coalition dominated by the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge has been fighting forces of the Phnom Penh government, installed by Vietnam shortly after its December 1978 invasion.

The Soviet Union is the Phnom Penh government's main backer. He said Moscow and Bangkok wanted both a political settlement to the war and an ending of outside military assistance to the warring Cambodian factions.

Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, an Asian affairs expert present at the press conference, said it had emerged during his discussions Monday with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila that both men were "worried" by the Khmer Rouge's refusal to attend upcoming peace talks. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the emphasis on economic and trade relations in Mr. Ryzhkov's visit here was indicated both in his talks with Mr. Chatchai and a meeting with leading Thai businessmen.

Thai government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said that Mr. Chatchai told Mr. Ryzhkov that Thailand wanted to buy steel rod, iron sheet and crude oil from the Soviet Union, while he urged Moscow to import rice, rubber, coffee, textiles and garments from Thailand.

The two also discussed the possibility of entering a Thai-Soviet joint venture to set up canned fish factories in both countries, while Mr. Ryzhkov requested that Thai businessmen invest in his country, Mr. Suwit said.

Mr. Ryzhkov told Mr. Chatchai that Soviet economic experts would visit Thailand soon to study trade and market situation, the spokesman said.

Mr. Chatchai expressed the wish that the Soviet Union construct a hydroelectric generating plant to help reduce Thailand's dependence on Laotian electricity, Mr. Suwit said. He said Mr. Chatchai had accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, adding that Mr. Chatchai intended to pay such a visit "in the near future."

Offers Help in Indochina Trade

BK1302060590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Soviet Union says Thailand should use Moscow's good ties with Indochina to jointly explore trade and investment opportunities in those countries as well as in Cuba and Mongolia.

Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov made the offer yesterday to Thai businessmen representing the Board of Trade, the Federation of Thai Industries and the Thai Bankers Association. Mr Ryzhkov and his delegation left for Australia last night.

During a meeting, Mr Ryzhkov told Thai businessmen their country could harness Soviet expertise in heavy industry, while Thais should invest in joint ventures in the Soviet Union for textiles, garments and consumer products.

Together, Thailand and the Soviet Union could expand their markets in socialist countries, such as Indochina, Cuba and Mongolia, Mr Ryzhkov said.

Mr Ryzhkov said countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Cuba and Mongolia were opening their doors and adjusting their economies.

With this development in mind, he suggested Thailand and the Soviet Union jointly link up with any of these countries for trade and joint ventures.

Trade with Indochina has been the main thrust of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's policy of turning the Indochinese "battlefield into a marketplace."

The Soviet Prime Minister's suggestion was welcomed yesterday by Yuk na Thalang, president of the Board of Trade, who was present during the meeting.

Mr Yuk told Mr Ryzhkov the possibility of a Thai-Soviet link to explore trade and investment in Indochina had good prospects.

He said the Soviet Union is experienced in heavy industry while Thailand has the raw materials.

Mr Yuk said if Thai business alone explored trade and investment prospects in Indochina, problems were expected.

But if there is cooperation (between Thailand and the Soviet Union) both sides would benefit.

Mr Ryzhkov said the Comecon [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance] countries, the Eastern bloc common market, met in January this year in Bulgaria to discuss changes and readjustments in socialist countries.

They agreed in principle that stronger currencies should be used in trading among themselves.

They also agreed that in 1991, prices of goods traded within Comecon should be close to world market prices.

Despite these agreements in principle, there were a number of countries in Comecon which opposed the move, saying they needed time to adjust their economies and that exceptions still had to remain in place.

Such countries included Indochina, Cuba and Mongolia, Mr Ryzhkov said.

The Soviet Union, Mr Ryzhkov said, still has to support these countries.

But if Thailand links up with Moscow to explore trade and investment, the possibility of success would be enhanced, he said.

Apart from suggesting a joint Soviet-Thai trade effort in Indochina, Mr Ryzhkov also said both countries could benefit from their respective areas of expertise.

Speaking at a press conference last night before leaving, Mr Ryzhkov said:

"While Thailand can benefit from Soviet expertise in heavy industries, the Soviet Union can learn from Thailand's experience in light industries, consumer goods production and tourism."

In his luncheon speech, Mr Ryzhkov said:

"As we see it, the dynamic development of Thailand's economy calls for strengthening the hand of the country's basic industries and the creation of corresponding infrastructure.

"The Soviet Union has the expertise and modern technology required for the construction of energy, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, gas, lignite and peat development projects.

"Soviet design and development, commercial and industrial organisations stand ready to offer their services to implement in some of these projects in Thailand," Mr Ryzhkov said.

Mr Ryzhkov told reporters that during his meeting with Prime Minister Chatchai, possible Soviet involvement in a number of projects such as the construction of an electrical plant, a steel mill, a gas separation plant, petro-chemical factory and railways was discussed.

During his meeting with the Thai private sector, Mr Ryzhkov said Thailand still lacked strong communications infrastructure, adding that Moscow is prepared to invest in the building of railways, flyovers and even subway systems.

The Soviet Prime Minister is also prepared to help launch Thailand's own communications satellite and develop its telephone system.

Mr Ryzhkov admitted to Thai businessmen that Soviet expertise in textiles is weaker than in Thailand, adding that there is considerable demand for such products in the Soviet Union.

He said that while Soviet citizens have money to spend there is a shortage of consumer products.

In an effort to overcome these shortages, Mr Ryzhkov said that in the next three years more factories will be allowed to trade directly with other countries and firms.

Departs for Australia

BK1302053990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov ended a historic two-day visit here yesterday evening with pledges to help Thailand build it economy and establish permanent peace in Indochina.

Expressing satisfaction at improvements in Thai-Soviet ties, Ryzhkov, the most senior Soviet leader to ever visit Thailand said both countries, "which have yet to know each other well," should expand their relations under principles of mutual respect and noninterference.

He said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who wished the Soviet people success in their national restructuring programme, has accepted Moscow's invitation for him to visit the Soviet Union.

Speaking at a press conference at the Oriental Hotel, Ryzhkov said the Soviet Union, with its expertise and technology, is ready to support Thailand's economic development in terms of basic industries and infrastructure, while Thai consumer goods will be welcomed in his country.

Before the news conference, Ryzhkov met about 100 leading Thai economists and businessmen to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries. He said that the implementation of PERESTROYKA had led to an unprecedented growth in cash incomes but the increasing purchasing power could not be considered a real success given inadequate supplies of consumer products.

During a lunch with Chatchai, Ryzhkov said the Soviet Union has the technology required for the construction of energy, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, gas, lignite and peat development projects.

He also said "Thais can share experience" with the Soviet Unions in space programmes, but told the news conference later that "no specific proposals" were made by either side.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani told reportes the Soviet side expressed interest in joint ventures in Thailand's southern seaboard, where major port, communications and industrial projects are planned.

Ryzhkov, saying the Soviet Union will maintain only a squadron of "five or six planes" at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, also called for Asian arms reduction talks as a way of further reducing international tension.

"The level of arms confrontation in this region is still high," he told the press conference, adding that though there have been signs of easing tensions, there has been no agreement so far on a mechanism for arms reduction talks.

Thai and Western intelligence sources recently reported that Soviet forces had been cut back at Cam Ranh Bay, once a major overseas military base for Moscow.

Ryzhkov said he expected to discuss the reduction of military forces in Asia and the Pacific "in a wider way, not just Cam Ranh" during his visit to Australia due to begin today.

The United States has been considering plans to scale back its military presence in the region, but cautions that

"the Soviet threat" has not decreased enough to warrant a significant reduction of American forces.
On the Cambodian problem, the Soviet prime minister reiterated the need to stop foreign military assistance to warring factions in Cambodia, and voiced support for a larger United Nations role in the decade-old conflict.

Ryzhkov repeated a Soviet offer to cut all military aid to the Phnom Penh government, installed by Moscow's ally Vietnam in 1979, if the United States, China and other countries stopped their supplies to the resistance. The US government has routinely denied sending lethal aid to noncommunist resistance groups.
Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, who held detailed discussions on Cambodia with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, said Bangkok and Moscow would try to encourage all the Cambodian factions to attend peace talks in Jakarta scheduled for Feb 26. The communist Khmer Rouge faction has set up tough conditions for attendance.
Ryzhkov, who signed agreements to promote scientific, technical and cultural cooperation with Thailand, left for Australia yesterday evening.

Chatchai Interviewed on Talks

BK1302095190 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Interview with Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, by correspondents prior to the 13 February cabinet session, at Government House in Bangkok—recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Chatchai] Concerning Cambodia, Prime Minister Ryzhkov of the Soviet Union supports the view that peace is most urgent.

[Correspondent] Does he support Thailand as.... [sentence incomplete as heard]

[Chatchai] He supports our policy of turning the war zone into a trade zone.

[Correspondent] What about the Khmer Rouge.... [sentence incomplete as heard]

[Chatchai] He did not know about it because the Khmer Rouge is not on the Soviet side—the Soviet Union backs Hun Sen. By the way, he welcomes the idea about reducing military aid. I mentioned to him that the Cambodians are fighting because they get their supplies of weapons from world powers. This is the reason they can fight. If the powers stop giving them weapons, they will stop fighting. That's all.

[Correspondent] [Question indistinct]

[Chatchai] The Soviet Union said it is ready; we only have to let it know when other powers decide to stop giving assistance. They all will have to do the same thing. If only one party halts arms assistance while others keep pouring in weapons, this would put other factions at an advantage.

[Correspondent] Will all four Cambodian factions attend the meeting in Jakarta?

[Chatchai] That's what I believe because the Khmer Rouge had already promised me they would go. Anyway, Prince Sihanouk told me the Khmer Rouge is not going. I told him that he could not be right because it had already been planned. Anyway, it's their business. Who else can solve the problem for them if they do not want to turn to each other? Only the Cambodians can solve their own problem.

[Correspondent] What do you expect from the coming meeting?

[Chatchai] Well, there should be some kind of success if they turn to each other. If they do not attend the meeting, that means not all four factions have representatives at the meeting. That is not what we would like to see. We want all the four to attend the meeting. That would be better. [end recording]

VOFA Views Visit

BK1302083790 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Article: "The Success of the Soviet Prime Minister's Visit to Thailand"]

[Text] From 11 to 12 February this year, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Soviet premier, together with other Soviet officials, paid an official visit to Thailand. This is the first time that Thailand has a chance to welcome such senior officials from the Soviet Union. Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov, besides, is one of the important figures of the Soviet Politburo.

The visit to Thailand by the Soviet premier can be seen as a very promising sign for closer relations of the two countries. In consequence, Mr. Ryzhkov's visit to Thailand this time may imply current political affairs in the Soviet Union, which presently is changing drastically as its people come out in protest against the totalitarian Communist Party. Indeed, they want to get more freedom and to see more political parties competing in the country's political arena. Besides, the entangling situation in the Soviet Union seems to be released and bring satisfaction to the Soviet people when Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, made a speech on 5 February that the Communist Party is now ready to consider new current events, and is ready to cooperate and negotiate with (?licit) organizations.

The statement of the Soviet leader was viewed by Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila as positive. Not only do the Soviet people feel that (?oppressive rule) by the Communist Party is reduced, but also the country itself will gain benefits from such reform. Indeed, this is apparently one of the perestroyka and glasnost policies of Mr. Gorbachev, who is trying hard to reconstruct and open his country.

The visit of Mr. Ryzhkov to Thailand follows the visit of the then Thai premier, Prem Tinsulanon, to the Soviet Union in 1988. Also, Mr. Ryzhkov is implementing further the policy of the Soviet leader, who made a speech in Vladivostok on July 28, 1986. Recognizing the economic success of Asia and wishing to improve relations with countries in this part of the world, Mr. Gorbachev said there is much of positive value in the activities of ASEAN and in bilateral contacts. Since then the Soviet Union tried to join in activities of the countries in this Asia-Pacific region and agreed with the nonuse of force in the region, which had begun to move toward serious discussions in the general arms control. As a consequence, the Soviet Union is now limiting its military presence in foreign countries, particularly in Cam Ranh Bay and withdrawal of Soviet long-range bombers and reconnaissance aircraft without any replacement so far since 19 December 1989, as well as the moving of the Soviet assault landing ship [name indistinct] from Cam Ranh Bay toward Vladivostok as reportedly observed by the Japanese Defense Agency. It is estimated that the Soviet facilities in Vietnam are now at a minimum.

In terms of cooperation in trade, former Thai Premier General Prem Tinsulanon opened a series of visits to the Soviet Union by high-ranking officials. For example, the minister of Justice, the minister of Science, Technology, and Energy, and officials from the Information Department, as well as delegations of Thai businessmen have visited the Soviet Union. The exchange of visits between Thailand and the Soviet Union certainly augments cooperation in specific (?fields) that is confirmed by progress in trade and economic contacts in the past few years. The Intergovernmental Trade and Economic Commission held its first meeting and (ESPAC), the first joint trade and investment company is a success. It is expected its export and import operations this year will make a 30 to 130 million dollars increase.

Current Soviet exports to Thailand include raw materials, newsprint, and chemicals. In turn, Thai businessmen are interested in expanding the export of their agricultural products, including sugar, rice, and tapioca products to the Soviet Union. Besides, cooperation between the two countries is expanding in culture, sports, and tourism. Thai film makers regularly join Moscow film festivals, while representatives of Thai newspapers and journals often visit the Soviet Union. Furthermore, leading Soviet theatrical companies have given performances in Bangkok. For instance, the [name indistinct], which is a traditional folk dance group [words indistinct] with its marvelous dance and colorful costumes. Soviet boxers also participated in competitions for the King's Cup, and some Thai athletes are now trained by Soviet coaches.

In terms of education, nine years ago there were only four students from Thailand studying in the Soviet Union, whereas presently their number reaches 100. Indeed, the Soviet Union is approaching nations in the Asia-Pacific region in a very careful manner. Its expanding of trade and cooperation in various fields in line with the withdrawal of its troops from the region not only (?loosens) the nerve of the nations in the Asia-Pacific, especially ASEAN, but also builds up security in the region. Certainly, relations between the Soviet Union and these countries are getting warmer and heading towards friendlier times.

Sitthi To Make Trip

BK1302033190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will make an official trip to the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries next month, Foreign Ministry Deputy Spokesman Suraphong Chaiyanam said yesterday.

Suraphong said Sitthi informed visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev of the plan during a meeting at the Foreign Ministry yesterday. The Soviet senior official replied that Moscow would welcome Sitthi's visit.

During the 30-minute meeting, Rogachev also voiced support for the Phnom Penh government's most recent position on settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

Phnom Penh has maintained that both it and the rival resistance government recognized by the United Nations should retain power over the areas they presently control as part of an Australian peace formula calling for UN interim administration of the country to facilitate peaceful elections.

Suraphong quoted Rogachev as saying dismantling the two regimes, as the Australian proposal originally called for, would be a very costly venture as the United Nations would have to send in a large number of personnel, costing an estimated $2 billion a year.

Sitthi was non-committal in response, saying that the exact UN role would be worked out at the current meeting of the UN Security Council's five permanent members in New York, Suraphong said.

However, both the Thai and the Soviet ministers agreed that an "enhanced UN role" should be the focal issue addressed at the Jakarta informal meeting on Cambodia scheduled to take place late this month.

Rogachev told Sitthi that Moscow did not want to exclude the Khmer Rouge, the widely abhorred faction of the three-party resistance coalition, from a political settlement.

The Soviet deputy minister only said that the Soviet Union did not want to see a Khmer Rouge return to power, Suraphong said.

Tensions Continue With Saudis Following Murders

Saudis Note Thai Disregard

BK1302031590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Feb 90 p 4

[By Atthawibun Sisuoranan in Riyadh]

[Text] Thailand's disregard of Saudi Arabia's warning that terrorists were targeting its diplomats in Bangkok and failure to provide proper protection for them were a source of "grave disappointment," Saudi leaders told a Thai delegation here yesterday.
Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal told a visiting Thai "goodwill" mission on Feb 11 that he and other Saudi leaders felt disturbed about what they considered to be negligence on the Thai side, Thai sources said.
Riyadh summoned Thai Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Likkhasit Pansomchit last November to alert him about a plot by terrorists, the sources said. Other ASEAN diplomats in Riyadh were also given the same warning.

The Saudi government also asked Interior Minister Praman Adireksan and his deputy Watthana Atsawahem to provide protection to Saudi diplomats in Bangkok when the two Thai officials visited here in December.

Three Saudi embassy officials were gunned down in Bangkok on Feb 1.
The murders prompted the Saudi Embassy to stop issuing visas to Thai workers wishing to work in the Middle Eastern country and diplomatic relations between Thailand and Saudi Arabia were subsequently strained.
However, the sources characterized the current Thai mission to Riyadh as a success because it had brought about a better understanding with Saudi leaders and had averted a breakdown in relations.
Prince Sa'ud yesterday issued a personal statement expressing Riyadh's appreciation for Thailand's efforts to track down the culprits in the slayings and for its stepped-up protection of Saudi diplomats in Bangkok.

Praphat [Limpaphan, Thai deputy foreign minister] held discussions yesterday with Shaykh 'Abd-al-Amal Malzuli [name as published], Saudi deputy foreign minister for political affairs. Malzuli said he was optimistic that bilateral relations would be better in the future but added that it was up to both sides to tackle the problem.

Kopsak Chutikun, ambassador attached to the Thai Foreign Ministry, met yesterday with the Saudi director general for Asian affairs, while Pol Maj Gen [Police Major General] Chalo Koetthet held a technical consultation with a senior Saudi police official on the murder case.
Somphong Faichampa, a foreign ministry official in charge of relations with Saudi Arabia, said in Riyadh he was told by Saudi Deputy Foreign Minister Malzuli that King Fahd had received the HM [His Majesty] the King's letter of goodwill and had asked him to convey his regard to Thai monarch.
Malzuli also said that Saudi embassy officials in Bangkok should resume work immediately, although it was still uncertain when the embassy would start granting visas to Thai nationals, according to Somphong.

"However, I think we will know (about the visa issue) by next week," he said.
Meanwhile, Deputy Central Investigation Bureau commissioner Chalo said that he briefed senior Saudi police officers on the latest developments in the investigation into the slayings.

Police Reinforce Security

BK1202013190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] Metropolitan police have ordered security reinforced at embassies and foreign diplomats' residences throughout Bangkok to guard against possible acts of sabotage.
Both the north and south Bangkok metropolitan police headquarters, citing intelligence reports on possible acts of sabotage, on Saturday [10 February] night ordered every police station under their jurisdiction to increase patrols around embassies and diplomats' residences.

Special inspection was ordered for vehicles passing around the diplomatic areas to guard against possible armed attacks.
The police headquarters did not elaborate when it received warnings about sabotage or whether a specific group of diplomats had been targeted.
The reinforcements came two weeks after two gunmen shot dead three Saudi Arabian diplomats near their residences in the Thung Mahamek area.
More armed policemen were also sent to guard the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Soi Nana Nua off Sukhumwit Road and police checkpoints were increased around the embassy.
No acts of sabotage were reported after the security reinforcement.
The security alert coincided with a warning by the United States that terrorists might attack US targets in Western Europe on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Police Say Saudi Missing

BK1302110090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1053 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Feb 13 (AFP)—A Saudi businessman has been missing here since Monday [12 February], police officials said Tuesday. The officials said the missing person was a businessman, identified as Muhammad al-Alluleh, not a diplomat from the Saudi Embassy as an Interior Ministry official had earlier said. Mr. al-Alluleh works for a job placement agency which sends Thai workers to Saudi Arabia.

Visas for Thai workers wanting to go to Saudi Arabia have been suspended by Riyadh after the murders earlier this month in the Thai capital of three officials of the Saudi Embassy. The incident on February 1 strained relations between Thailand and Saudi Arabia. [passage omitted]

Burmese Cross Border in Attack on Karen Rebels

Ignore Warning

BK1102020090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Feb 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Mae Sot, Tak—Thai paramilitary troops killed eight Burmese soldiers and captured two others when several hundred Burmese soldiers ignored their warning and crossed the border into Thailand early yesterday morning in an attempt to seize one of the last Karen rebel camps opposite of this northwestern district.

The Burmese troops showered the Komura camp with mortars and heavy artilleries throughout the day yesterday and several shells strayed into the Thai side. But there was no report of casualty or damage.

About 300 Burmese soldiers crossed the Moei river into Thailand near Ban Wang Kaeo in Tambon Mae Pa of Mae Sot district slightly after midnight yesterday in an attempt to circle the Karen stronghold. Thai paramilitary unit stationed near the village spotted the intruders and warned them that they were on the Thai soil.

The Thai forces opened fire when the Burmese ignored the warning. The Burmese troops were then caught in the crossfire between the paramilitary troops and the Karen rebels at the Karen National Union (KNU) camp before being force to retreat.

The second group of about 150 Burmese soldiers crossed into the Thai side again at dawn and clashed briefly with the Karen guerrillas before withdrawing from the Thai soil.

Col Prawit Klinthong, commander of the paramilitary unit said his men cleared the scene at about 9 am yesterday and found eight bodies of the Burmese soldiers. He said his troops also captured a Burmese army major and a wounded junior officer and seized a large number of weapons and ammunition.

About 500 Karen civilians have fled the fighting into Thailand from the camp.

The Karen are among a dozen ethnic minorities fighting the central government in Rangoon for greater autonomy. In recent months, Burmese troops have overrun a string of Karen bases along the border.

Meanwhile, fighting between Burmese troops and another rebel group composed of the Mon ethnic minority was reported to be continuing for the fifth day around Three Pagodas Pass, which Rangoon's troops overran late last week.

Sporadic gunfires were heard from villages in Sangkhla Buri district of Kanchanaburi province. Several artillery shells strayed into the Thai territory and a few of them hit a sawmill causing fire at a pile wood waiting to be processed.

About 2,000 Mon civilians have fled into Thai territory to escape the fighting.

A dissident Burmese student leader who also sought refuge in Kanchanaburi province said yesterday that more than 100 Burmese students are missing and believed trapped by the Burmese army after the fall of Mon insurgent base near the Thai border.

"Burmese troops overran the Mon base at Nam Kek Village on Thursday [8 February], forcing the students to flee," said Ko Ko Lay, a spokesman for the All Burmese Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF), a dissident group based along the border.

Ko Ko Lay said over 100 students escaped the fighting and were missing in Burmese territory. He said they may be cut off by the Burmese troops. [passage omitted]

Attack Kawmura Camp

BK1002141090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 10 (AFP)—About 200 Burmese troops crossed the Thai border Friday [9 February] night in an attack on a Karen guerrilla stronghold, Thai military officials said. More than 2,000 Burmese soldiers launched an attack Friday on Kawmura camp, the last stronghold of Karen minority guerrillas fighting Burmese forces near the Thai border township of Mae Sot, in Tak Province, some 450 kilometers (280 miles) northwest of here, the officials said.

At midnight, after a series of clashes with the Karen insurgents, some 200 Burmese soldiers crossed the Moei River to Ban Wang Kaeo, about ten kilometers (six miles) south of Mae Sot, they said. The troops fired thousands of mortar shells and artillery at the border camp, but could not take control of it, the officials said.

One Thai ranger was killed and one villager injured. Four houses in the village were burnt down by fires caused by stray Burmese mortar shells, the officials said. The Burmese troops left Ban Wang Kaeo Saturday morning after receiving order from their commander in Myawadi who was contacted by Thai military, they said.

The Thai military demanded 19 million baht (760,000 U.S. dollars) compensation from the Burmese Government for damage to several border villages in Tak which have been shelled by Burmese artillery since last year, the officials said.

Nine Burmese soldiers and six Karen rebels were killed in the clash, sources from both sides said. Karen is the largest of 20 insurgent groups fighting for autonomy from Rangoon since the country's independence from Britain in 1948.

Battle Continues

BK1002164890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1630 GMT 10 Feb 90

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Manerplaw, Burma, Feb 10 (AFP)—Burmese Government troops and Karen rebels fought a pitched battle in Thailand Saturday [10 February] as Rangoon increased its efforts to crush ethnic insurgents, a senior Karen officer said here Saturday.

The Karens took four Burmese prisoners out of a 300-strong force in Thailand as they repulsed the attack on their Kawmoora camp in Burma along the Thai Border, Special Major Ganemy Kunoo said. Two units of 50 Karen soldiers each took the prisoners back to Kawmoora, 500 kilometres (300 miles) northwest of Bangkok and 200 kilometres (120 miles) east of Rangoon.

Maj. Ganemy, speaking at the Karens' Manerplaw headquarters 150 kilometres (90 miles) to the north, did not reveal the total size of the Karen force.

The Burmese attack, timed to coincide with an eclipse of the moon, was the third major incursion into Thailand in a drive by Rangoon since December 1988 to eliminate the four-decade-old Karen insurgency, the officer said. It was the first time the Karens had responded by moving their own troops into Thailand. This marked a new policy, Karen chief Bo Mya said in an interview at Manerplaw Friday, just before the fighting started.

"Wherever the enemy stays, that is the front line," General Bo Mya said.

The Karens, among the most powerful of 12 ethnic insurgent groups fighting Rangoon, work hard to maintain good relations with Thailand as their main bases are all along the border. But Rangoon has put the Karens under increasing pressure since they took in thousands of students who fled central Burma after a military coup in September 1988 crushed nationwide pro-democracy protests.

Rangoon troops have since launched a powerful anti-Karen offensive, capturing about one-third of the 400-kilometre (240-mile) border stretch under the Karens' control.

The battle late Friday and early Saturday pitted some 2,000 Burmese soldiers against a Karen force about half that size at Kawmoora, built along the Moei River which defines the Thai-Burmese border in the area, reliable sources said.

Karen soldiers attacked a Burmese company of about 300 men late Friday who were approaching from its rear, which faces Thailand, Maj. Ganemy Kunoo told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, translating Karen battle reports coming to Manerplaw by walkie-talkie.

Thai sources in Mae Sot, 20 kilometres (12 miles) south of Kawmoora, said one Thai ranger was killed and one villager wounded in the fighting, near the Thai village of Wang Kaeo. They said four houses in the village were burned down by fires started by stray mortar shells.

Thai sources said the Burmese troops left Wan Kaeo Saturday morning after being expelled by the Thai military. They said nine Burmese soldiers and six Karen rebels were killed in the clash. The Karens listed their casualties as three dead and 50 wounded. A Karen spokesman in Mae Sot said he had seen nine Burmese dead on the Thai side.

Spokesman Reports on Chatchai-Sihanouk Talks

BK1002024990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Feb 90 p 1

[By Atthawibun Sisuworanan]

[Text] Premier Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday told Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk he hoped the warring Cambodian factions will ease their fighting to create an atmosphere conducive to peace negotiations, Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said.

Suwit quoted Sihanouk as replying the resistance forces would scale down their military operations if Phnom Penh would do the same. Sihanouk said he wanted to see military aid to both sides reduced simultaneously.

The prince, who called on Chatchai at his Ratchakhru home, also informed the Thai leader that Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan had refused to attend the forthcoming Jakarta informal meeting, which would be attended by all the other Cambodian factions, ASEAN, France and Australia.

"The prince said he had met Samphan twice since his arrival in Thailand but that he has not enough influence to change Samphan's mind," Suwit said.

The spokesman quoted the former monarch as saying that Samphan would attend the Paris international conference instead. The Paris international conference is expected to resume following the Jakarta meeting which is scheduled for later this month.

The prince also reaffirmed his earlier statement that he would send his representative to the Jakarta meeting, the spokesman said. Sihanouk has declared he will not join the meeting himself.

During the 45-minute talks yesterday, Sihanouk complained about pressure from the West over his alliance with the Khmer Rouge. However, he maintained that it was an internal affair of all patriotic Cambodian forces to pool their efforts in the struggle against the "puppet regime", Suwit said.

The prince said Khmer Rouge fighters won many battles and received support from Cambodians in areas they have seized from the government forces.

This was a proof that the Khmer Rouge could not be prevented from any political settlement, said the prince who said that the coalition resistance would stick to the five-point proposal calling for a four-party coalition government as the basis for the negotiations in Jakarta, according to Suwit.

The prince also said that the resistance forces have been making advances in the battlefields and are now capable of attacking the key Cambodian towns of Battambang and Siem Reap.

However, the prince expressed concern that the war could prolong if Vietnam sent back more troops into

Cambodia. According to the prince, there are now about 20,000 Vietnamese troops left in Cambodia, disguised in uniforms of Cambodian troops.
The prince also informed Chatchai of his plan to live permanently in liberated zones inside Cambodia, beginning late this month, and asked for the premier's permission to travel through Thailand frequently.
Suwit quoted the prince as saying that he had made up his mind that he would not leave Cambodia after settling down there following a visit to Singapore this month.

Also present at the meeting were acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit, Defence Ministry's Inspector General Gen Phat Akkhanitbut, PM's [Prime Minister's] Secretary General Gen Panya Singsakda, Cabinet Secretary General-designate Aphilat Osathanon, and PM's policy adivsers.
Sihanouk was accompnied by his wife, Princes Monique, during the meeting with Chatchai. They had dinner together after the talks.

Official Says Chatchai Must Improve Ties

BK1102041490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Feb 90 p 7

[From the "Inprint" column]

[Text] Many political observers, including Deputy Senate Speaker Bunchana Atthakon, have expressed concern about the survival of the six-party coalition Government under Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

An old hand in politics and a minister for 12 years in the government of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachon, Mr Bunchana told Khao Phiset weekly that the present political situation is not so good and fluid enough for sudden political changes to take place.

Such a situation can lead to a Cabinet reshuffle, a dissolution of Parliament or even a coup because many unusual events over the past month were "too difficult and confusing."

The protests of rubber and coffee planters, the rally by dockers, the resignation of Prime Minister's Office Minister Michai Ruchauphan and the swop of positions between Interior Minister Praman Adireksan and Industry Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha are "problems" which can lead to other "problems", while the methods Gen Chatchai used to solve these problems can only cool down the situation temporarily, Mr Bunchana said.

He said there must be some differences between the Chatchai Government and the military. The Government will be stable only with the support of the Army. If the Army refuses to give its support, the Government's chance of survival is "zero". In Thai history, only the Sanya Thammasak Government (1973) could stay without military support because he enjoyed strong support from the people and the students who were very powerful during that period, he said.

"The Government and the military enjoyed cordial relations during the first 10 months but the situation changed after the 11th month, which you can see by more rallies and protests. I guess that they haven't had time to consult each other. In fact they should do so frequently," he said.

Mr Bunchana said the Chatchai Government must try to improve its relations with the military. "I suggest that they spend more time consulting each other on important issues. If they distance themselves, someone would drive a wedge between them and the military, and the Government would be in a difficult position."

"Gen Chatchai once said he wanted to stay for two years and he would like to see Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut become the next prime minister. I forgot to ask him how he would make Gen Chawalit the next prime minister. It will be most 'suitable' for the Army chief to become prime minister under the present political situation because it will be very difficult to find someone with full qualifications like him—especially the support from the military," he added.

Mr Bunchana said he saw no problem for the general to become premier. For instance, Gen Prem was invited to be prime minister though he was not an MP [member of Parliament]. In fact anyone, including senators, can be chosen to that position and they need not be an MP. Thailand is still incapable of enjoying full democracy because we may be the only country in the world where civil servants are appointed to the Senate.

However, he concluded that anyone to be chosen for the top position must gain support from influential persons in politics.

In the case of Gen Chawalit, he beleives the Army chief will receive support from Privy Councilor and statesman Gen Prem Tinsulanon, who is considered to be one of the most powerful persons in Thai politics. They worked together for more than 10 years, and Gen Prem also promoted Gen Chawalit to the present positions. With support from Gen Chatchai, the future for Gen Chawalit looks "bright".

As for the present political crisis, he suggested that the Government carefully consult all parties and not make any decision alone because it may lead to more problems.

Source Details Chatchai's New Political Strategy

BK1202014990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Feb 90 p 3

[By Charoenkit Sisuksai and Nopphakhun Siranane]

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan will neither dissolve the House of Representatives nor resign despite accumulating political problems but instead will try to consolidate his Chat Thai Party and the coalition government, a highly-placed Chat Thai source said yesterday.

The source said Chatchai was unlikely to reshuffle the Cabinet for the time being, but that if he did, it would be an "internal shake-up" and not involve any opposition parties.

The source, who asked not to be named, said a "three-nos strategy"—no House dissolution, no resignation and no Cabinet reshuffle—had been adopted recently by Chatchai and key Chat Thai members to cope with the current political situation.

Rumours that a House dissolution is imminent flared last week after Chatchai decided to reshuffle three top permanent government officials from the Interior Ministry, the PM's [Prime Minister's] Office and the Cabinet office, a move widely seen as an attempt to strengthen Chat Thai's administrative power.

Under the reshuffle, which will take effect on Feb 17, Cabinet Secretary-General Anan Anantakun, a trusted aide to the premier, will take over the most powerful bureaucratic position of permanent secretary for the Interior, a significant appointment in terms of general elections.

The source denied that Anan's transfer to the Interior Ministry signalled a snap election, saying Chatchai only wanted a "trusted man" for such an important post while the government braves political storms.

Chatchai also denied last week that he would dissolve the House of Representatives, saying the government would "certainly" complete its four-year term. But the denial failed to quell rumours, which sent the stock market plummetting 37.73-points last Wednesday [7 February].

The source said Chatchai was moving to unite his party, which has a long history of power struggles. Present internal conflicts were attributed in part to the recent swap of Cabinet portfolios by two key Chat Thai leaders, Praman Adireksan and Banhan Sinlapa-acha.

The source said Anan's transfer was also aimed at blocking the road to the premiership for Supreme Commander Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who has been "making political inroads" nationwide with the help of former permanent secretary for the interior Phisan Munlasatsathon.

The source claimed that Phisan, who retired last year, was exercising his remaining influence by securing support for Chawalit among the Singdams—Interior Ministry officials who graduated from Chulalongkon University's Faculty of Political Science.

Singdams and Singdaengs (ministry officials who graduated from Thammasat University's Political Science Faculty) are known to be competing for power within the Interior Ministry. Anan is a Singdaeng.

Meanwhile, another source said that though Chatchai was unlikely to dissolve the House, chances for a Cabinet reshulffle were very strong. The most likely time would be shortly before Parliament reconvenes in May, he said.

Sitthi to Visit Eastern Europe, PRC

BK0802090990 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila disclosed that he will soon visit Eastern European countries—the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and [East] Germany—to promote and strengthen relations with these countries. After this he will visit the PRC. In mid-February, he will proceed to Malaysia to attend an ASEAN-EC foreign ministerial meeting in Kuching, Sarawak State, from 16 to 18 February. During the meeting, the foreign ministers will exchange views on political, economic, and social problems in order to outline cooperation between the two regions.

Asked about the progress of the meeting on solving the Cambodian problem, the foreign minister replied that a new informal meeting on Cambodia will probably take place later this month—from 26 to 28 February. The Indonesian Foreign Minister is now preparing for the meeting which will be held in Jakarta.

General Cautions Government Against Privatization

BK0602015590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong believes that the government should be "most careful" about privatising state enterprises, especially those whose operations contribute to national security.

Gen Sunthon gave his opinion when asked to comment on elder statesman M.R. Khukrit Pramot's remark that the general was smart to be able to know in advance that there would be more trouble from state enterprise unions.

"I really don't know what's going to happen. We soldiers can only monitor the situation. He (M.R. Khukrit) might be just teasing me," Gen Sunthon said.

The general said that in his opinion any move to privatise state enterprises whose operations concern the national security should be carried out with great care.

"Without sufficient reasons, the government should leave them be.

"If they were privatised and war broke out, the government would not be able to keep them under control.

"How could we make war then? I think this is an important issue," he said.

Gen Sunthon said the military had been monitoring activities of various labour unions, especially those of state enterprises.

Most state enterprises were against any form of privatisation and any move in that direction would certainly spark labour unrest, he said.

"As far as the military is concerned, we always stress that any action taken should not cause violence or be damaging to the country as a whole," he said.

Vietnam

Supreme Soviet Delegation Continues Visit

Received by Vo Chi Cong

BK1202162790 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 12—State Council President Vo Chi Cong received in Ho Chi Minh City on February 11 a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by G.I. Usmanov, people's deputy of the Soviet Union and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on an official visit to Vietnam.

Speaking to the Soviet guests, President Vo Chi Cong, who is also Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, welcomed the visit as an encouragement to Vietnam's process of renovation, and an act of strengthening the solidarity and cooperation between the two parties and peoples. He briefed on the initial results of the renovation in various domains obtained by the Vietnamese people over the past three years and expressed his belief that the Communist Party, government and the entire people of the Soviet Union who had rendered strong, effective support to the Vietnamese revolution in the past would continue developing the all-sided cooperation between the two countries in the new situation. The Vietnamese leader wished the visit success, and asked the delegation to convey his best regards to Soviet leader M. Gorbachev.

For his part, G.I. Usmanov extended sincere regards from M. Gorbachev to Vo Chi Cong, and affirmed the persistent support of the party, government and the entire people of the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence.

Also present at the reception were Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council; and D.I. Kachin, Soviet ambassador.

Received by Nguyen Van Linh

BK1302090190 Hanoi VNA in English 0639 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 13—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh received in Ho Chi Minh City on Feb. 12 a delegation of the Soviet Supreme of the USSR led by G.I. Usmanov, people's deputy of the Soviet Union and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on an official friednship visit to Vietnam.

The two informed each other of the situation and results of the renovation in Vietnam and perestroyka in the Soviet Union. They expressed their hope for further development of the all-sided cooperation betwen the two countries in the new situation.

The Soviet head delegate extended to Nguyen Van Linh the best regards from CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, and said he was deeply impressed by the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people over the past three years in implementing the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress as well as by the Vietnamese people's determination to push up the renovation process. He thanked the Vietnamese people for their deep sentiments toward the Soviet Union. He also expressed his confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries which had been tested through several periods of history would be further developed. He said the Soviet Communist Party, Government and entire people fully support the renovation program of the Vietnamese people and the enhancement of the efficiency of the all-sided cooperation between the two countries.

Nguyen Van Linh thanked the Soviet Union for its great support to the cause of national construction and defence of Vietnam. He affirmed that perestroyka and renovation have the same objective of building socialism and communism and bringing prosperity to the country and a higher living standard to the people. The Vietnamese people, he said, always regard the Soviet Union as the mainstay of revolution, and will never forget the sacrifices and great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

Nguyen Van Linh asked G.I. Usmanov to convey his heartfelt regards to M. Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders, and wished the Soviet people success in their perestroyka.

Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the office of the National Assembly and State Council, and D.I. Kachin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam, were present at the reception.

Soviet Trade Union Delegation Visits 3-12 Feb

BK1202163190 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 12—A delegation of the trade unions of the Soviet commercial service led by Ivan Ursu, member of the executive committee of the unions and president of the commercial trade unions of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, visited Vietnam from February 3-12.

While here, the Soviet guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late Vietnamese president's residence and office, and laid a wreath at the Lenin Monument in Hanoi. The Soviet delegation had working sessions with a delegation of the Vietnamese commercial trade unions led by Nguyen Duc Oanh, president of the executive committee of the unions, and toured a number of production and business units in Hanoi and other localities. It also visited a resort centre in Nhatrang, central Vietnam, to explore investment possibilities there.

The Soviet unionists were received by Hoang Minh Thang, minister of home trade, and Hoang Minh Chu, member of the secretariat of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers.

Also on this occasion, the two sides signed a document aimed at promoting the cooperation and mutual assistance between the trade unions of the commercial services of the two countries.

Paper on Indochinese Foreign Ministers Meeting

BK1202142890 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] A conference of the deputy foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia was held in Phnom Penh on 10 and 11 February to exchange views on the actual situation and the upcoming informal meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta.

The Vietnamese national daily NHAN DAN on Monday [12 February] ran a commentary in this context.

After reaffirming the great achievements recorded by the Cambodian people in their struggle for national defense and construction in the past 10 years, the paper praised the goodwill and high sense of responsibility of the Phnom Penh government in solving the Cambodian issue.

The paper condemned the opposing Khmer groups for taking advantage of the Vietnamese troop pullout to carry out sabotage activities against the State of Cambodia. The sabotage activities, the paper added, caused a lot of troubles in finding a solution to the Cambodian issue. The countries in the region should show their responsibility in solving the Cambodian issue, and there emerges a positive tendency for breaking the deadlock of the Paris international conference on Cambodia, casting aside temporary problems like the abolition of the two existing governments and setting up a four-party coalition government prior to the general elections.

For the immediate future, the participants in the coming informal meeting in Jakarta should bypass all temporary issues to go straight into fundamental questions, that is, the holding of general elections and the establishment of Cambodia's neutrality and a zone of peace, neutrality, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, creating conditions for the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination and to prevent the Khmer Rouge from restabilizing their genocidal regime in Cambodia. Superpowers should make contributions but not interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia, the paper added.

On the United Nations' role, the paper said that the UN should play an effective role in holding general elections in Cambodia during the transitional period. During that period, Cambodia's UN seat should be left vacant. The UN's activities must be conducted on the basis of full respect for Cambodia's independence and sovereignty and noninterference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

The conference of deputy foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries once again showed their goodwill and constructive faith. The three countries have done their best for the settlement of the Cambodian issue. Vietnam hopes that the coming informal meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta will gain positive results and contribute to a correct political solution to the Cambodian issue.

'Peace, Friendship Fair' Held at PRC Border

BK0602035590 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 5—A spring fair called "Peace and Friendship Fair" opened today at Dong Dang town in Lang Son Province on this side of the border with China on the occasion of the common Lunar New Year festival of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

Hundreds of Chinese came from the other side of the border to join thousands of Vietnamese festival-goers of different ethnic groups dressed in their colourful national costumes.

Many games and sports such as badminton, lion dance and poem recital were held in the town, drawing large crowds.

Scientific Cooperation Memo Signed With Laos

BK0702155390 Hanoi VNA in English 1411 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 7—A memorandum on scientific and technological cooperation for 1990 between Vietnam and Laos was signed in Vientiane on Monday [5 February] during the fifth session of the Laos-Vietnam scientific and technological cooperation.

Signatories were Dang Huu, head of Vietnam's State Commission for Science and Technology, and Souli Nanthavong, chairman of Laos's State Commission for Science and Technology.

During the conference the two sides evaluated their cooperation in 1988-89 and discussed the cooperation plan in 1990 and beyond.

Dang Huu and other Vietnamese delegates to the conference were received by Phoumi Vongvichit, politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and acting president of the republic.

Do Muoi Visits Scientific-Technological Union

BK0202140390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi on 1 February paid a Tet [lunar new year] visit to the Vietnam Union of Scientific and Technological Associations. Accompanying the chairman was Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap.

Attending the function were veteran scientists, professors, and cadres working in the scientific-technological field.

After extending his new year greetings to all, Chairman Do Muoi cordially talked to union representatives. He asserted the important role of scientific and technological associations as well as that of intellectuals in the cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland.

He said: The party and state highly appraise the contingent of scientific-technological cadres who, tempered by the staunch, unshakable struggle in the past several decades, have, together with the people, overcome numerous difficulties and ordeals in defending the nation and building socialism. These cadres are now making their utmost efforts for the renovation cause set forth by the party.

On behalf of the party and the state, Chairman Do Muoi commended the contingent of scientific-technological cadres for their achievements in combat, production, and scientific research. He urged these cadres to strive to develop the intellectuals' fine tradition, positively participate in and contribute ideas to formulating the socialist revolutionary program for the country, help design socioeconomic strategy and formulate the 5-year 1991-95 development plan, and participate in building the party and the state.

Chairman Do Muoi stressed: Building the revolution along the path of independence, self-support, and creativity in conformity with the nation's reality is the decisive factor for success. History has proven this fact. As a result, our party advocates broadening democracy, integrating the intelligence of the entire party and people, strengthening the revolutionary cause, and implementing the renovation with positive contributions from scientific-technological cadres.

Chairman Do Muoi asked the Union of Scientific and Technological Associations to quickly complete a draft document on its activities on the basis of making concrete its advisory, analytical, and supervisory functions so that the Council of Ministers may review and promulgate legal documents to help the union effectively carry out its tasks in accordance with its function and duty.

Do Muoi Addresses Social Science Conference

BK0802044490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] The Vietnam Social Science Commission met on 2, 3, and 5 February to review its 1989 activities and discuss its orientations and tasks for 1990. Attending were Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi and other comrades including Tran Xuan Bach, Vo Nguyen Giap, Dang Quoc Bao, and representatives of various branches, sectors, and institutes of science.

Prof. Pham Nhu Cuong, head of the Social Science Commission, said: In 1990, the commission will vigorously carry out two state-level topical research programs and complete them by the end of the year, with the theme of Program A being: Problems of Theory and Practice in the Transition to Socialism in Vietnam; and of Program B being: Fundamental and Pressing Problems of the Ideological and Cultural Revolution. The commission will also carry out a number of commission- and institute-level projects, including those designed to prepare for major anniversary celebrations. Also this year the commission has been assigned by the [Central Committee] Secretariat and the Council of Ministers the tasks of reviewing the agricultural cooperativization movement and participating in designing a strategic plan for socioeconomic development of our country until the year 2000.

Many opinions raised at the conference pointed out progress made in promoting the decision-making right of various institutes and centers as well as initial results obtained in applying the renovative lines of the Sixth Party Congress—applying new concepts in social science research.

Those leading comrades attending the conference contributed many useful opinions on methodological research as well as on guidelines and objectives to be stressed in our country's social science research in the current stage.

Addressing the conference, Chairman Do Muoi said: Social science has made active contributions to building the party's new program of action and devising our country's socioeconomic development strategy. It has also provided a great deal of valuable information for efforts to study and draw up policies on economic and agricultural management, on foreign economic relations, on law strengthening, and on socioeconomic development in Vietnam.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, the chairman commended social science workers for their contributions and hailed efforts made by those managerial and science service cadres of the commission.

Touching on the social science research task, Comrade Do Muoi said: In the immediate future, from a renovative point of view, we must go ahead with conducting research and correctly evaluating eventful changes in various socialist countries. We must profoundly analyze the nature of the issue and its objective and subjective causes, the prospects of the situation, and lessons of experience. We must consult experiences of other countries, but we must avoid copying their actions without weighing the pros and cons. We must develop and apply Marxism-Leninism in a creative fashion and analyze the actual situation of the world revolution. We must profoundly analyze historical, socioeconomic, and natural conditions and the Vietnamese society, trying to find a socialist format suitable to the specific circumstances of our country and to the epochal trend.

Especially, efforts must be made to enable science workers to go deeper into reality and to stay close to the vivid reality of life, so they can correctly review and evaluate progress and results obtained and point out shortcomings and restrictive aspects of the renovation process in accordance with the spirit of the Sixth Party Congress. They must also find and recommend appropriate orientations and steps to the party and state in order to contribute to solving actual problems facing the country.

As 1990 is the year of major historic anniversary celebrations, the Social Science Commission must cooperate with the National UNESCO Committee in satisfactorily organizing an international conference on President Ho and carrying out scientific programs in order to actively contribute to celebrating the country's major anniversaries.

Chairman Do Muoi concluded his address by saying: Although our country still faces numerous difficulties, the state will strive step by step to create conditions for you, comrades, to work better. I wish you, comrades, unity, increased intellectual talents, satisfactory fulfillment of your research plan, more effective contributions to the country's renovation undertaking, and active theoretical preparations for the Seventh Party Congress.

Vo Van Kiet Discusses Market, Commodity Economy

BK1202154590 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 89 pp 1, 4

[Article by Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet: "Some Thoughts About the Market and Commodity Economy"]

[Text] In speaking about commodity economy, it is necessary to talk about the market, simply because we must have buyers—consumers—to buy "commodities." It is also necessary to base on the market to formulate production plans and design the patterns, quantity, and quality of goods....

In the past, our agricultural and industrial production establishments produced commodities "in accordance with compulsory norms," that is decisions on production, quantity, and delivery (not selling) of goods were made by the planning organs. As a result, producers had no direct relations with consumers. Both producers and consumers "sold and bought commodities according to given orders." This resulted in the existence of "artificial accounting," the system we cannot use as a base to calculate loss and profit. By applying this system, we cannot clearly define the interests of both parties—the producers and consumers. We are now renovating the planning task and developing direct relations between producers and consumers, that is to make economic units' production plans meet the market's demands. No production work is needed if there is no market for commodities; the more the market is expanded, the more production is increased and vice versa. Commodities, in essence, must be bought by consumers.

However, contradiction is prevailing in some localities: Despite our low rate of production, a large volume of agricultural products and industrial goods was unsellable. We may argue about unsellable industrial goods by raising such reasons as they were of poor quality, did not meet the consumers' tastes, and had to compete with too many imported goods, and so forth. Here, I want to emphasize the most important factor—relations between production and the market.

It was not totally nonsense when many capitalist corporations said: "The consumer's demand is God's demand," and "consumers are always rational," and so forth. These are expressions aimed at developing their product quality to meet the consumers' demands. Capitalist countries are seriously competing with one another to gain their market shares by striving to produce diversified goods, to change their patterns, improving quality of commodities, and even reducing prices. All these are to gain an increasingly larger number of clients. In this condition, the consumers will surely be offered better terms. Japan and South Korea, for instance, are acutely competing with each other to gain markets in Western Europe for their electronic products and cars while facing resolute opposition from Western European corporations.

We have favorable conditions for "combining production plans with the market" to balance production with the market's requirement and to avoid obstacles in balancing supply and demand and so forth, thus ensuring a smooth circulation of goods. To achieve this, we must formulate orientations and plans and apply economic levers such as the price and tax measures. At this point, we may see that planning is very important, because by so doing we can define concrete production orientations for each zone, locality, production unit, and even each individual to produce commodities and plant crops that will bring about optimal profit. Of course, this process must be carried out through guidance, advice, and encouragement, not by coercion. The home and foreign trade sectors play an important role in providing information for the producers to let them know the purchasing capability for their products at the beginning as well as during the production process to help them feel at ease. This is the production process truly based on the market's demands.

One may ask: What market is our market? We must assert that the domestic market is the most important one. In the final analysis, all foreign economic activities are aimed at meeting domestic requirements and the local market demands. They are requirements and demands of various economic components that are composed of both producers and consumers.

This issue bears a principle character and is also very consistent with the actual situation in our country at present. One can hardly say that our people's purchasing power "has reached the limit." Once our production forces are released and our economic sectors are able to expand their business operations (in accordance with the

law), there will exist conditions for our producers to quickly supply the society with more goods. The problem is to try by all means to promote demand—of course, this demand must be legitimate and wholesome—and to create an increasingly powerful purchasing power, both quantitatively and qualitatively. One should bear in mind that with foreign products becoming readily available in our country, our people now have a higher demand for various kinds of goods and show greater concern for quality and prices than before. We have every condition for turning out consumer products of better quality and design. Some of our products are of equal or even higher quality than foreign goods. Many foreign products are of lesser quality than ours. Nevertheless, due to short-lived tastes and psychological factors, a number of people still prefer foreign products to homemade goods. One should try to limit the consumption of foreign products mainly through economic measures, particularly through efforts to improve production. It is certain that once our products prove themselves to be of good quality, the situation in which a number of people still prefer foreign products to homemade goods will gradually change.

The rural market constitutes our most important market at present because nearly 80 percent of our population lives there and produces goods of utmost importance for the entire society and exports, securing food for 65 million people nationwide, supplying agricultural products in support of industrial goods processing, and making a very significant contribution to the export index. This market is facing a fairly good prospect for strong development now that the production forces in the rural areas have been released and the strength created by the labor force and material and technical bases—land, forest, and sea included—is brought into play. Peasants' purchasing power, which constitutes the most powerful purchasing power, is quickly developing. Instead of being limited only to the urban areas, our industrial products should be distributed to the rural areas and mountain regions as well. Our peasants now have a very high demand for different kinds of products ranging from means of production to consumer goods. Furthermore, as mentioned earlier, peasants now show different consumer tastes compared with the past. Presently, peasants in the Mekong River Delta have a very strong demand for new housing facilities to replace their "shacks" and "shanties." Peasants in the mountain regions (five million) need assorted goods to meet the specific requirements of each locality. Let's make a calculation as follows: Suppose each of the more than 50 million rural people is provided with an additional yearly supply of 6-12 kilos, or an additional monthly supply of half a kilo to one kilo of processed food (sea fish for example). Our fish processing industry will then be greatly expanded, and peasants in the lowland areas and mountain regions will be provided with fish and other marine products for consumption instead of fish sauce, the only supply they now receive, which at times is less than enough. Once we effect a change in the diet system, increase the volume of processed industrial food products, and produce more fruit and vegetables, we will certainly reduce the need for starch. Then, the comrades doing research on improvement of the diet system will feel great because they do not have to worry about the availability of starch anymore!

I would like to emphasize the importance of market research. With the application of the one-tier pricing system, consumers now can choose the kinds of products they like. As a result, producers will have to conduct market research in order to meet consumer demands. Mankind's demands are very diverse. They involve all aspects of production and life and are subject to change according to socioeconomic conditions, social classes, age groups, and even seasons.... These demands are also affected by the world outside and the development of a civilized society. As far as our country is concerned, it is very important for us to conduct market research, formulate an appropriate consumer-related policy in accordance with the present socioeconomic situation in our country, and anticipate future developments of the domestic and world markets. These are key factors for defining production and investment systems for the entire nation as well as for each sector, region, and production installation.

Our industrial producers should broaden competition in order to control the rural market by determining which products, sectors, and units the peasants prefer. Perhaps the vitality of a unit lies in this. It is also necessary to note an existing trend that is not totally correct: Some units have entered into joint ventures with foreign countries for the sole purpose of producing goods for export. Increasing the volume of goods for export is necessary, but I think that production must be aimed first of all at meeting domestic demands. Meeting the people's needs is, in fact, a major measure designed to stimulate the production of goods and mobilize sources of capital at home for boosting the production of export goods and creating more conditions for external cooperation.

A pressing problem that must presently be solved is finding a market for piled up commodities. Take the export of rice for instance. Based on experience gained in 1989, we are resolving a series of issues—from selecting good rice strains and supplying the necessary technical materials for intensive rice cultivation to the milling, transportation, and storage of rice, and the policies and mechanisms concerning rice export. However, beside rice, there are many other types of agricultural products—tropical agricultural products of great value—that need a market. The same situation also exists with regard to industrial products. Market is the main factor for stimulating production and expanding commodity production; if a market is not available, all the exhortations for developing the commodity economy will remain but empty words.

I want to recall some measures that private traders under the old regime in the South used extensively to trade with peasants in the Mekong Delta. Boats operated by

private traders plied the various rivers and their tributaries, bringing all sorts of goods directly to the peasants' families. Under highly flexible forms—including advance payment, credit purchase and sale, and so forth—they created very favorable conditions for meeting the needs of peasants so the latter would sell agricultural products to them and buy industrial goods from them at mutually agreed-upon prices. Private companies dealing in agricultural machines also brought their machines to rural hamlets, supplied spare parts, provided on-the-spot repair service, and so forth. This was designed to boost the sale of goods by stimulating the peasants' purchasing power and creating new demands in the rural market.

A few years ago, our trade organizations brought goods to the people under a preferential distribution system and at subsidized prices, with both sales and purchases not really being "commercial transactions." While "claiming monopoly" as such, state-run trade organizations considered themselves to be playing a "leading" role; consequently, they neglected to make efforts and disregarded economic efficiency. Under the new mechanism, state-run trade organizations, including those dealing in production materials and consumer goods, must clearly realize that their primary responsibility is to study demands, create new demands, and organize most satisfactorily the circulation of goods in society—among the various regions and to the people. Our state has promulgated and will perfect various mechanisms and policies designed to promote the circulation of goods, expand the market, and ensure the consistent application of agreed-upon prices between buyers and sellers.

Nonstate economic components often appear to be more dynamic and flexible than the state-run economy in meeting in a very timely manner the people's diverse demands. Since the time nonstate economic components were permitted by the state to expand business activities, they have had more conditions for further developing this dynamism. Although a seemingly "chaotic" situation exists at present, such a development is welcome if speculation and smuggling are eliminated; it will spark a very interesting bout of competition. It is necessary for the state-run economy, of which state-run trade is a part, to exist. It possesses sufficient capability to make its strength felt in this competition.

Foreign Ministers Greet Diplomatic Anniversary

BK1102153290 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 11—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Albanian counterpart Reiz Malile have exchanged their messages of greetings on the 40 anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The two diplomats expressed their joy at the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and multiform cooperation between the two countries in the past 40 years, and their belief that these relations would be further developed and expanded in the interests of the two peoples, of peace and socialism.

Australia

Soviet Premier Arrives for Three-Day Visit

BK1302055590 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] The second highest ranking official in the Soviet Union, the prime minister, Mr Nikolay Ryzhkov, arrived in Melbourne today. Radio Australia's Melbourne office reports his three-day visit is part of a tour of the Asia-Pacific region to forge closer economic ties.

Mr Ryzhkov and a large Soviet contingent were greeted as they stepped off their VIP aircraft by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, Victorian premier, Mr Cain, and foreign minister, Senator Evans.

A spokesman for the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the visit indicates the new approach in Soviet foreign policy based on economic cooperation and mutual interests, rather than military confrontation.

Today, Mr Ryzhkov tours a Safeways food distribution center in the Melbourne suburb of (Mulgrave) and will open the Center for Soviet and East European Studies at Melbourne University.

To Sign Trade Agreements

BK1302020090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0121 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Melbourne, Australia, Feb 13 (AFP)—Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov arrived here Tuesday at the start of an official three-day visit, with economic issues expected to dominate talks.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke was present at Tullamarine airport to welcome the Soviet leader, chairman of the council of ministers and number two in terms of power to President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Ryzhkov, the most senior Soviet official to visit Australia, will sign a number of trade agreements and brief the Australian Government on developments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The Soviet prime minister, leading a 100-strong entourage of senior ministers, officials and media, travels to Canberra and Sydney before leaving Friday for Singapore. In Bangkok on Monday, Mr. Ryzhkov told reporters his talks in Australia would focus on economic issues.

"There are opportunities for both countries in heavy industry and agriculture" Mr. Ryzhkov said. In Canberra on Wednesday, Mr. Ryzhkov meets Mr. Hawke and senior ministers in his Labor government, and will be guest at a lunch with senior Australian business people, where he will deliver an economic statement and field questions.

Moscow and Canberra will sign six agreements Wednesday, one granting port access to the Soviets' southern ocean fishing fleet in return for guarantees on imports of Australian commodities.

Mr. Ryzhkov and Mr. Hawke were expected to discuss at length issues of regional security, in particular a peace plan for Cambodia proposed by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans for the installation of a U.N. Interim Administration in Phnom Penh to open the way for free elections.

The Soviet prime minister was scheduled Tuesday to visit a food distribution centre in Melbourne run by Australia's Safeways Group, discussing Soviet agricultural distribution problems with officials. He then goes to the University of Melbourne, one of Australia's top tertiary institutions, to open a centre for Soviet and Eastern European studies.

Mr. Ryzhkov will be guest at a state dinner hosted by Victorian Premier John Cain.

New Zealand

Future Name Change This Decade Discussed

BK1302044690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0404 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Wellington, Feb 13 (AFP)—New Zealand will drop its European name and become Aotearoa—which translates from Maori as "Land of The Long White Cloud"—within the decade, a Maori leader said here Tuesday [13 February].

Sir Kingi Ihaka, who accompanied Queen Elizabeth II during last week's troubled 150th anniversary celebrations, said that as New Zealand has accepted Maori as an official language there was now a strong possibility the name would change. "It's not only euphonious but it's right and proper that a country which has an indigenous name should use the indigenous name rather than the name from a foreign country which has no connection with New Zealand whatsoever."

He said there would be tremendous advantages in taking the Maori name. "I cannot see what's wrong with Aotearoa, so long as they pronounce it correctly of course." Sir Kingi said it was not just a case of whether foreigners could handle the name. At last week's celebrations the queen spoke in Maori, as did New Zealand Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer. "I thought her Maori was simply beautiful. ...We complimented the queen on the way she pronounced Maori words and I said to her, 'your pronouncation of Maori words is far superior to that of the New Zealand Prime Minister,' and her response was to laugh and say, 'well I was told in Canada that my pronunciation of French is better than that of the French Prime Minister.'"

Sir Kingi said the Maori cultural resurgence, a wide acceptance of Maori place names instead of English names and a new unity marking the 150th anniversary

celebrations ensured that Aotearoa would be New Zealand's name within 10 years.

New Zealand acquired its current name by accident. Dutch Explorer Abel Tasman, the first European to reach New Zealand, arrived near here in 1642 and believed he had reached the western coast of the southern continent Staten Landt, the name given to an area of land near South America. When the error was discovered a year later, Dutch geographers applied the name Zeelandia Nova, the Latin equivalent of the Dutch Nieeuw Zeeland.

A Maori activist, Titewhai Harawira, is currently in the Zeeland Province of the Netherlands campaigning for the Dutch to "reclaim" the name so New Zealand could become Aotearoa. Sir Kingi said he was confident the majority of Maori accepted Aotearoa was the original name for New Zealand.

The legend behind its name says the Polynesian explorer Kupe, who first discovered these islands, named them after his wife sighted clouds over the land while she was at sea. The name was commonly applied only to the North Island, which was also named "Te Ika a Maui" or the "Fish of Maui." The legendary demi-god Maui was said to have fished the island from the sea.

The South Island was known as "Waipounamu," or "The River of Green Stone," after the jade found there. Postal authorities here accept Maori names for many cities including Tamaki for Auckland and Poneke for Wellington.

Some changes have been controversial. Five years ago the name of prominent North Island landmark, Mount Egmont, was changed to Mount Taranki, the original Maori name. It had been named in 1770 after the Earl of Egmont, who never set foot on the mountain. The row arose when the current Earl, who lives in Canada, appeared to believe the mountain was in Africa.

The secretary of the geographical board, Penelope Lawrence, said informal use of Aotearoa was widespread, adding however that it was unlikely to gain official acceptance for some time. The name change would be controversial and require an act of parliament, she said. "It has a certain poetry about it and people like it, but I don't believe it will become the official name."

She noted that organizers for the 150th anniversary had considered publishing a guide to Maori names for New Zealand, the North Island and the South Island, but gave up when they found too many different names.

A Ministry of External Relations official denied suggestions published in the British magazine NEW INTERNATIONALIST that New Zealand had already advised the United Nations of the name change. "I think we would have to tell people here first," he said.

Papua New Guinea

Foreign Help in Bougainville Ruled Out

BK1302054690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0516 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Wellington, Feb 13 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea [PNG] will try to solve its civil war on Bougainville without outside help, the country's deputy prime minister, Akoka Doi, said here Tuesday.

Mr. Doi told a press conference the 14-month-old secessionist crisis was an internal conflict which the Port Moresby Government would address on its own. Asked whether he foresaw a time when his government would need outside help to restore order, Mr. Doi said, "we are ruling it out totally at the moment."

Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu had said Monday that between 50 and 100 police officers from Britain, Australia and New Zealand would be recruited to assist in the fight against crime in Papua New Guinea. He added that the Bougainville crisis had been a drain on police resources, which he said needed to be boosted without delay to stem the rise in crime.

"They will provide much needed training, guidance, and assistance for our own police," Mr. Namaliu said in a statement announcing new measures to curb the country's law and order problem.

Mr. Doi dismissed a report in Tuesday's EVENING POST quoting a New Zealand pilot as saying that no one had been killed in a helicopter attack last week, refuting a government claim that up to 10 separatists had been killed.

"In a situation like this, in a war situation, there's always propaganda from both sides so I suppose this propaganda may be from the militants," he said.

PNG Government sources had confirmed the official estimate, he said. The unnamed pilot of one of the two ex-Australian Huey helicopters involved in the incident told the newspaper that they had buzzed a line of eight trucks.

"We beat up the trucks and some of the militants jumped off while they were still going. Everybody jumped into the jungle. The troops shot at the trucks and we got fired at. We never saw anybody hit. ... There were no bodies at all."

After the attack the helicopters landed and no bodies were found. He said government soldiers were too scared to return to the area to verify the initial claim.

The pilot said an expatriate who travelled down the island the next day told him that rebels near Buka had ridiculed the government's claims. According to the expatriate, two rebels were injured. The trucks, including the three destroyed, have since disappeared.